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National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21*

Mexico

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I. Methodology and consultation process[1]

1. The present report was drafted using information provided by 36 federal agencies, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Council of the Federal Judiciary, the Chamber of Senators and the Chamber of Deputies. It describes the actions taken to address the recommendations that emerged from the second cycle of the universal periodic review, in accordance with the guidelines established by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including progress made in areas not covered by the recommendations and issues of concern identified by civil society.

2. A forum was held on 8 June 2018 to gather the views of civil society on progress made and challenges remaining with respect to the recommendations that emerged from the universal periodic review.[2]

3. A table annexed illustrates the actions undertaken to follow up on each of the recommendations.[3]

II. Follow-up on recommendations from the second cycle of the universal periodic review

4. Three regional forums were held to disseminate the response of Mexico to the recommendations emerging from the second cycle of the universal periodic review, the report of the Working Group and the document submitted by civil society organizations in July 2014 regarding hindrances and priorities in the implementation of the recommendations.

5. In order to be implemented, the recommendations of the second cycle of the universal periodic review were shared with competent agencies and bodies, at both federal and local level.

III. Normative and institutional framework

6. Constitutional reforms enacted in 2011 recognized the constitutional precedence of international human rights treaties ratified by Mexico and required the authorities to interpret human rights in the light of the pro persona principle, thereby ensuring greater protection for the individual. In the wake of that constitutional reform, other reforms were approved in the areas of labour (2012 and 2017), education (2013), public finances and social welfare (2013), transparency of and access to information (2014), energy (2014) finance (2014) and economic competition (2014), the aim being to promote economic and social development with a view to the full realization of human rights.

7. Principal normative and institutional changes since the last universal periodic review:

- General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents of 2014, which recognizes children and adolescents as rights holders, includes provision for the creation of the national system for the protection of children's and adolescents' rights, and regulates the involvement of the private and social sectors. In addition, the Act distributes and assigns jurisdictions and obligations among the three branches of government, imposes cooperation among all parties involved and establishes means for the protection and restitution of rights;
- Migration Act, amended in 2014 and 2018, which protects the human rights of migrants, refugees and persons seeking refugee status, and requires that children and adolescents be housed in shelters run by the State or civil society while their migration status is being resolved. Furthermore, the Act increases to seven the number of days residents of neighbouring States can remain in the country as "regional visitors" and strengthens provisions to prevent violence against migrant women;

- Refugees, Complementary Protection and Political Asylum Act, which regulates the granting of political asylum, the recognition of refugee status and the conferral of additional protection, with the aim of ensuring respect for human rights;
- General Act for the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Crimes of Human Trafficking and for the Protection and Assistance of Victims of 2012, which was last amended in 2014. It includes provision for assigning jurisdictions and establishing coordination mechanisms among the three branches of government to prevent, investigate, pursue and punish human trafficking and to provide comprehensive, adequate and effective redress for victims;
- General Act on Transparency and Access to Public Information of 2015, under which the States are required to create autonomous bodies for the transparency of and access to public information. Parties with obligations under the Act include autonomous agencies, political parties, trustees, public funds, and any other physical or juridical person who uses public funds or holds positions of authority;
- Amendment in 2014 to the Federal Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination, which increased the list of discriminatory grounds to: skin colour, culture, physical appearance, genetic characteristics, migration status, political identity or affiliation, family situation, family responsibilities, language, criminal record, homophobia, misogyny, segregation, racial discrimination and other related forms of intolerance;
- General Act on the National Anti-Corruption System of 2016, which facilitates cooperation between federal and local authorities to prevent, identify, and punish administrative shortcomings and corruption, and to oversee the management of public resources;
- A new criminal justice system was introduced in 2016 under a constitutional reform to transform the traditional criminal procedure into an adversarial and oral system rooted in the principles of openness, disputation, concentration, continuity, swiftness, equality of the parties, due process, presumption of innocence and prohibition of double jeopardy;
- General Act on Administrative Responsibility of 2016, which assigns jurisdictions, obligations and responsibilities, and establishes administrative sanctions for acts or omissions on the part of public servants and private citizens related to serious administrative errors, as well as procedures for the application of the same;
- National Criminal Enforcement Act of 2016, which regulates pretrial detention, the enforcement of sentences and the security measures imposed by court order. In addition, it sets forth procedures for the resolution of controversies surrounding the enforcement of sentences and regulates social reintegration;
- Amendment in 2017 to the General Victims Act, which guarantees access to comprehensive care, redress and independent expertise for victims, and protection for persons who have been displaced as a result of victimization. Its operational body, the Executive Commission for Victim Support, includes civil society representatives and academics;
- Labour reforms in 2017 rendered the labour justice system independent and made labour tribunals part of the judiciary (previously they had depended on the executive). In addition, the reforms created mandatory conciliation procedures for the resolution of labour controversies;
- General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture of 2017, which reflects the highest international standards, homologizes the classification of criminal acts, assigns and coordinates jurisdictions and functions in order to prevent, investigate and punish torture. It also includes measures for assistance to victims, establishes responsibility for both acts and omissions (also by hierarchical superiors who are aware of or participate in the crime), excludes any evidence obtained directly or indirectly through torture, contains provision for the creation of specialized prosecutor's offices and guarantees the right to present independent

expert reports, in line with the Istanbul Protocol and the non-applicability of statutory limitations;

- General Act on Enforced Disappearance of Persons, Disappearance Perpetrated by Individuals and the National Search System for Missing Persons of 2017, which reflects the highest international standards. It assigns and coordinates jurisdictions and functions in order to prevent, investigate and punish enforced disappearance. It homologizes the classification of the criminal acts of enforced disappearance and disappearance perpetrated by individuals and includes provision for the creation of the National Search System for Missing Persons, the National Search Commission, and a citizens' council for the evaluation and application of the law. In addition, the Act contains provision for the creation of specialized prosecutor's offices and the consolidation of the National Register of Missing and Non-located Persons;
- Internal Security Act of 2017 which regulates and provides a legal framework for the actions of the Mexican Armed Forces when dealing with security threats that exceed the capacity of the local authorities (implementation suspended pending judicial review).

8. Human rights and development programmes:

- National Development Plan 2013–2018;
- National Human Rights Programme 2014–2018, which is the key instrument in this field and is consistent with international standards and recommendations, its purpose being to consolidate a society founded in the rule of law;
- National Programme for Equality of Opportunities and Non-Discrimination against Women 2013–2018;
- National Programme for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2014–2018;
- Comprehensive Programme to Prevent, Treat, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women 2014–2018;
- Special Migration Programme 2014–2018;
- National Programme for the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Crimes of Human Trafficking and for the Protection and Assistance of Victims 2014–2018;
- Special Programme for Indigenous Peoples 2014–2018;
- National Programme for the Advancement and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities 2014–2108;
- National Programme for the Protection of Children and Adolescents 2016–2018;
- Comprehensive Care Programme for Victims 2014–2018.

IV. Implementation of recommendations of the second cycle of the universal periodic review

A. Alignment with the international human rights system (Recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10)

9. Mexico is party to the nine principal human rights treaties. It has accepted the competence of five human rights treaty bodies to receive individual petitions,[4] and of three to undertake investigations.[5]

10. An open invitation has been extended to special procedures since 2001 and, since its second appearance before the universal periodic review mechanism in 2013, Mexico has received eight official visits from special procedures of the United Nations and six from regional human rights bodies.[6]

11. Mexico is holding inter-institutional consultations to consider ratifying the following instruments:

- Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure;
- International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189);
- Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons;
- Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance;
- Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance.

12. Mexico admits urgent actions in line with article 30 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as well as individual petitions submitted within the framework of inter-American or universal human rights systems.

13. In 2014, Mexico withdrew the following reservations to treaties:

- Reservation to article 22 (4) of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
- Reservation to article 6 of the Convention relating to the Status of Foreigners;
- Reservation to article 32 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees;
- Reservation to article 31 of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons;
- Reservation to article 23 (2) of the Declaration Recognizing the Jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights;
- Reservation to article 13 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- Reservation to article 9 of the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons.

B. Harmonization of legislation (Recommendations 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 28, 33, 35 and 38)

14. The National Human Rights Programme includes a strategy for the harmonization of legislation across 32 state constitutions, in line with the 2011 constitutional reforms on human rights.

15. A standing committee to review the administrative norms of the federal administration and a working group with focal points of delegations and representations from agencies, offices and bodies were set up in the States. Furthermore, the Federal Government's Comprehensive Strategy for Regulatory Improvement and the Simplification of Procedures and Services was published in 2015 and, with the involvement of the three branches of government and the National Human Rights Commission, the following two documents were published: *Bases Conceptuales para la Implementación de la Reforma Constitucional en Materia de Derechos Humanos* (Conceptual foundation for the implementation of the constitutional reform on human rights in the federal administration) and *Avances y Retos en la Implementación de la Reforma Constitucional de Derechos Humanos* (Progress and challenges in the implementation of the constitutional reform on human rights).

16. During the period 2014–2017, criminal, civil and labour legislation was revised from a gender perspective. As a result, 248 discriminatory local criminal laws and 130 civil and family ones were rescinded or amended. In addition, national meetings for the

harmonization of legislation are held on a regular basis and attended by local deputations, state-level mechanisms, the state-level judiciary, the Chamber of Senators, the Chamber of Deputies and the National Institute for Women. The meetings serve to assess progress made and identify actions necessary to harmonize legislation in favour of the human rights of women and girls.

17. The National Institute for Women monitors an index that measures progress in legislative harmonization in each federal entity, in terms of laws and regulations on equality, violence against women, discrimination and human trafficking. The index stood at 44.9 per cent in 2010 and 75.0 per cent in 2017.[7]

C. National Development Plan and National Human Rights Programme (Recommendations 30, 31, 32, 34 and 143)

18. The constitutional reforms enacted in 2011 and subsequent efforts to harmonize human rights legislation led to the formation of the National Development Plan and the National Human Rights Programme.

19. The National Development Plan determines the budget programming of the federal administration under five national-level goals — Mexico: peaceful, inclusive, with quality education, prosperous and bearing global responsibility — in order to encourage sustainable social development as a condition for the progressive realization of human rights.

20. The National Human Rights Programme includes guidelines for addressing the recommendations of the second cycle of the universal periodic review, as well as of national and international bodies, concerning torture, femicide, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and *arraigo* (preventive custody).

21. The Programme includes an independent assessment mechanism, which will allow the Government and civil society to obtain relevant and up-to-date information on effective public policies and other requirements related to human rights.

22. The Programme promotes state-level human rights programmes. Currently 13 States have one.[8]

23. The purpose of the National System for Evaluating the Level of Human Rights Fulfilment is to systematize human rights information with a view to strengthening public policies, facilitate the production of and access to such information, develop indicators to help evaluate the enjoyment and exercise of human rights and encourage the participation of academia.

D. Autonomous human rights institutions (Recommendation 29)

24. In June 2018, amendments were introduced into the National Human Rights Commission Act to regulate the transparent election of its presidency and consultative council, with the participation of society and in line with the Paris Principles.

E. Promotion of equal rights and non-discrimination (Recommendations 21, 39 and 41)

25. The National Programme for Equality and Non-Discrimination, which was issued in 2014, mainstreams the right to non-discrimination and labour equality across federal agencies, in line with international recommendations.

26. The National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination promotes local-level legislation on the basis of a model law for the prevention and elimination of discrimination that is based on more than 50 international treaties.

27. Currently, 27 local-level constitutions include an anti-discrimination clause and 32 states have a law on the subject. In addition, 29 criminal codes and other pieces of local-

level legislation include discriminatory grounds as an element in the offence of discrimination, offences against the dignity and equality of persons and gender-based violence, or as an aggravating factor in other crimes such as murder, injury and hate.

28. Mexican Standard NMX-R-025-SCFI-2015 on labour equality and non-discrimination was published in 2015. Currently, 309 workplaces and 28 of the 30 federal agencies have been certified under that Standard.

1. Gender equality (Recommendations 23, 24, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 102, 112, 138 and 139)

29. The National Programme for Equality of Opportunities and Non-Discrimination against Women 2013–2018, a mandatory cross-cutting programme that arose out of the National Development Plan, channels national gender equality policies and brings a gender-perspective to the work of branches of government and autonomous bodies. The Programme has a follow-up platform where 288 institutions report on progress made in more than 300 areas. Gender perspective is also incorporated into the federal budget.

30. Mexico has 32 state-level laws on equality, of which 18 have regulations, as well as 30 state-level equality systems. There are 32 local-level laws regarding access for women and their right to a life free of violence, 29 of which have regulations, and 32 state-level systems to combat violence against women and girls.[6] All 32 States have a law to prevent and eradicate discrimination and 27 of them have laws regarding human trafficking.

31. The National System for Equality between Women and Men has restructured its coordination mechanisms into four commissions:

- A commission for monitoring national policy in respect of equality between women and men, which follows up on the General Act on Equality between Women and Men, the Planning Act, the National Development Plan and the programmes deriving therefrom, as well as the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and other international mechanisms;
- A commission for relations with federal agencies, which promotes the harmonization of public policy and local norms with the National Policy on Equality between Women and Men, and with international instruments;
- A commission for relations with the legislature, which promotes legislative initiatives that help to guarantee equality between women and men; it also plans, programmes, monitors and evaluates the management of public resources from a gender perspective;
- A commission on the national system to prevent, address, punish and eliminate violence against women, which promotes policies and inter-institutional coordination with the aim of guaranteeing gender equality and a life free of violence.

32. The General Act on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence penalizes femicide in line with the Federal Criminal Code, reduces to eight hours the deadline for issuing protection orders and obliges the Attorney General's Office to maintain a public register of gender-based offences. It also includes provision for gender-based protocols for the immediate search for women and girls who have disappeared and the investigation of offences of discrimination, sexual violence, femicide, human trafficking and deprivation of liberty. A countrywide definition of the offence of femicide was established in December 2017.

33. In 2018, a budget of 47.918 billion Mexican pesos (Mex$) was approved for promoting equality between women and men, an increase of 124.2 per cent with respect to 2012. A gender perspective was incorporated into 25 state-level equality laws and into local spending budgets. The principle of equality between women and men was also incorporated into 16 state-level planning laws.

34. The Attorney General's Office has developed the following instruments:

- General guidelines for standardizing investigations into offences involving the disappearance, rape and murder of women for reasons of gender;

- Investigation protocols incorporating a gender perspective for prosecutors, police and experts regarding femicide and sexual violence.

35. The Supreme Court has issued nine protocols on the administration of justice, including a protocol on judging with a gender perspective and a protocol containing guidance on the adjudication of cases involving human rights violations on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity. In addition, a protocol on political violence against women has been adopted, which helped to address 141 complaints between 2015 and 2016.

36. The office of the special prosecutor for violent crimes against women and trafficking in persons was created to undertake investigations and uncover evidence in cases involving such offences.

37. An alert mechanism for gender violence against women helps to tackle the violence or harm that women may suffer in a particular municipality or state. Between 2015 and the present, 13 alerts have been raised of 27 requested.[10]

38. Between 2013 and 2017, 39 Women's Justice Centres were established in 27 areas, providing 16.2 million women with legal advice, medical and psychological care, economic and social empowerment, specialized care for children and referral to homes, shelters and refuges.

39. Between 2013 and 2017, the Ministry of the Interior set up the 01800 *Háblalo* telephone hotline and ran campaigns such as "Prevention of Violence against Women", "Not all Men are the Same" and "#NavegaSegura". The National Institute for Women has run permanent campaigns on equality between women and men and prevention of violence against women and girls.

40. The Indigenous Rights Programme runs 31 homes for indigenous women, which are administered by the women themselves and provide culturally relevant and differentiated sexual and reproductive health-care services with a gender and human rights perspective. Between 2013 and 2017, support was given to 371 anti-violence programmes with an intercultural focus and to 549 programmes to promote the rights of indigenous women.

41. As regards political and electoral rights, electoral parity was enshrined in the Constitution in 2014. That facilitated an increase of women in the Congress of the Union (42.4 per cent) and in local legislatures (42 per cent), thereby placing Mexico second in Latin America and seventh in the world. Following the federal elections of 2 July 2018, the Congress of the Union will achieve electoral parity.

42. The federal administration has issued protocols to prevent, address and punish sexual harassment and to address alleged acts of discrimination

43. The National Institute for Women and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography work constantly to generate accurate, relevant and quality statistics incorporating a gender perspective in all areas relevant to social development and inclusion. This takes place through a specialized technical committee on information with a gender perspective, within the framework of the National Statistical and Geographical Information System.

2. Rights of indigenous persons and persons of African descent (Recommendations 46, 47, 113, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171 and 172)

44. Article 2 of the Constitution recognizes the right of indigenous peoples and communities to self-determination and the autonomy of their traditional systems of justice.

45. The new criminal justice system recognizes indigenous jurisdiction for the culturally appropriate resolution of minor conflicts. Furthermore, the Special Unit for Indigenous Affairs within the Attorney General's Office helps indigenous persons access justice effectively, while bearing in mind their own traditional systems and fully respecting their dignity and human rights.

46. The National Institute of Indigenous Languages has certified 512 indigenous language interpreters and accredited 623 officials and administrators of justice to assist indigenous persons in 79 varying language forms. The Institute also promotes the

recruitment of interpreters in hospitals to assist indigenous persons and persons of African descent.

47. The Constitution mandates prior consultation on any matters that may affect indigenous peoples or communities such as the issuing of permits, concessions, licences or authorizations. From 2013 to date, 89 consultations have been launched with the relevant agencies on the basis of an ad hoc model and in line with the "Protocol for undertaking consultations with indigenous peoples and communities in line with the standards set forth in the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169)", published in 2013.

48. Constitutional reforms in the field of energy have, through the Hydrocarbons Act and the Electrical Industry Act, established an obligation to hold prior consultations on energy projects that could affect indigenous peoples and communities.

49. The Supreme Court has issued a protocol for persons who administer justice in cases involving development and infrastructure projects, as well as a protocol on the rights of indigenous persons, communities and peoples. The protocols are intended to help judges and magistrates follow best practices when judging on issues that involve indigenous peoples or communities.

50. Self-identification for persons of African descent was incorporated into the intercensal survey of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography, as were the results of a national survey on discrimination in Mexico and the sociodemographic profile of the population of African descent, in order to give visibility to the demographic and socioecomonic conditions experienced by such persons. The campaign *¡Soy afro! Me reconozco y cuento* was organized as a way of recognizing populations of African descent as collective rights holders.

51. The Office of the Electoral Public Defender for Indigenous Peoples and Communities was established in 2016 within the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary.

3. Rights of children and adolescents (Recommendations 37, 81, 82, 83 and 110)

52. The General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents includes provision for the creation of child protection offices at both state and federal level. The offices can ask the Public Prosecutor to take urgent special protection measures in cases of imminent risk to the life, integrity or freedom of a child.

53. The regulations governing the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents were issued in 2015, and the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents was set up. Currently, there are 32 state-level and 1,680 municipal-level systems to develop instruments, policies, procedures, services and actions to protect children and adolescents, and to manage resources and oversee relations between public, private and civil society bodies, in order to implement the Act and state-level laws. In order to facilitate coordination, the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents has also set up nine commissions dealing with, inter alia, violence, early infancy, substantive equality, special protection and fulfilment of recommendations, as well as mechanisms for the participation of children and adolescents.

54. The amendment of article 18 of the Constitution, which concerns juvenile justice, envisages alternative ways to administer justice. The National Act on the Comprehensive Juvenile Criminal Justice System, which was issued in 2016, incorporates the principles of restorative justice and of *ultima ratio*.

55. The General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents regulates help centres for children and adolescents in four areas: authorization, registration, certification and supervision. It also includes provision for them to be given residential accommodation without parental or family care while protecting their rights in the fullest possible manner.

56. An internal procedure for the restoration of rights and measures of protection for children and adolescents, and guidelines for the restoration of such rights and measures — part of the National System for the Comprehensive Development of the Family — set forth

procedures for restoring rights and providing protection to children or adolescents who have suffered a violation.

4. Rights of persons with disabilities (Recommendations 27, 163, 164 and 165)

57. The principle of non-discrimination and the right to equality for persons with disabilities are enshrined in article 1 of the Constitution and in 11 local laws. Six other local laws define the denial of reasonable accommodation as a form of discrimination.[11]

58. The Act for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, which was issued in 2011, includes provision for the creation of the National Council for the Development and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities.

59. The National Programme for the Advancement and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, published in 2014, covers such areas as access to health care, education, work, accessibility, tourism, political rights, administration of justice, sports and culture as well as the harmonization of legislation.

60. *Seguro Popular*, the people's health insurance scheme, has 444,737 beneficiaries with a physical and/or mental disabilities; 83 of every 100 persons with a disability is affiliated to a social security system or health-care service.[12]

61. Under the national programmes *Escuelas Dignas* and *Escuelas al CIEN* the accessibility and lavatories of public schools have been adapted to accommodate children with disabilities. At the close of 2017, 8,891 schools had been adapted benefiting 1.2 million students.

62. Between 2012 and 2017, the *Abriendo Espacios* programme of the National Employment Service served 203,425 jobseekers with disabilities of whom 71,388 were placed in employment.

63. The National Criminal Enforcement Act envisages reasonable accommodation in procedures and in the design of facilities for persons with disabilities or persons exempt from criminal responsibility. The federal prison system has adapted showers, published the regulations governing federal social rehabilitation centres in Braille, equipped certain areas for the provision of medical or psychological care, fitted access ramps and altered living quarters. In addition, it offers education, social work, sport and motor stimulation programmes.

64. Investigation protocols for the offences of femicide and sexual violence incorporate a gender perspective, in view of the vulnerability of women and girls with physical, sensory, psychological or psychiatric disabilities.

65. Work is currently under way on a ministerial protocol regarding persons with disabilities in elections and a disability guide for personnel working in the administration of justice.

5. Rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Recommendations 173, 174, 175 and 176)

66. The Special Migration Programme guarantees the rights of migrants — both nationals and foreigners — on the basis of the principles of joint responsibility and coordination as enshrined in the Migration Act,[13] with a view to the implementation of a migration policy that is clear, comprehensive, cross-cutting and multisectoral. The Programme incorporates the perspectives of human rights, gender, human safety, differentiated criteria, migration and development, well-being of the migrant and migration culture.

67. The following protocols have been adopted:

- A protocol to ensure that the principles governing the rights of children and adolescents in migration-related administrative procedures are respected from the time the child or adolescent is presented until the resolution of their migration status, including coordination on the part of the National Institute of Migration with other competent authorities;

- A protocol on caring for unaccompanied or separated child and adolescent migrants who are being housed by the State; the protocol identifies different migrant profiles in order to identify and address the specific needs of child and adolescent migrants and refer them to the competent authorities;
- A protocol on consular care for unaccompanied child and adolescent migrants; the protocol envisages an initial evaluation taking account of the particular circumstances with a view to taking legal measures and providing comprehensive protection;
- An assessment protocol for identifying unaccompanied or separated children and adolescents who show signs of requiring international protection; the protocol takes account of child and adolescent development and of the effects of violence;
- A guide to prevent racial profiling practices on the part of migration officials;
- A protocol for investigating offences committed by and against migrants in positions of vulnerability and persons subject to international protection who are on national territory.

68. The following protection mechanisms have been established:

- The Humane Repatriation Programme, the Interior Repatriation Procedure, and the *Somos Mexicanos* Strategy, which offer repatriated Mexicans a dignified, secure and free return and refer them to programmes and support — including health care and housing — run by the State, civil society and private initiatives;
- Beta Groups for migrant protection, which operate in defence of migrants crossing national territory and in the repatriation of Mexican migrants;[14]
- Child protection officers, who are specialized in the protection of unaccompanied child and adolescent migrants. Such migrants are immediately referred to health-care services, offered the possibility of communicating with their families and legal assistance and, in the case of assisted return, accompanied back to their country of origin;
- The *Tres por uno* programme for migrants, which supports the efforts by Mexican emigrants' associations to undertake development projects in their places of origin. Each peso contributed by migrants is matched by three from the Government;
- A temporary migrant regularization programme, which was run in 2015 and replicated in 2017 and is aimed at irregular foreign migrants residing in Mexico;
- The Unit for the Investigation of Crimes against Migrants, which facilitates access to justice for migrants who have been victims of crimes in Mexico;
- The temporary employment programme of the Ministry of Communications and Transport, which has its roots in the *Somos Mexicanos. Aquí tienes las puertas abiertas* strategy (We are Mexicans. Here you will find the doors open) and aims to assist Mexicans returning from the United States of America.

69. In 2018, the *Seguro Popular* is providing free medical services to 10,675 members, who also include migrants.

70. By the end of 2017, the Mexican Social Security Institute's social inclusion programme (PROSPERA), had provided 107,536 consultations to the migrant population.

71. In terms of education, the Programme for Inclusion and Equity in Education identifies approaches to basic education for migrant children who are at risk of exclusion and vulnerability. It also provides academic consolidation, specific forms of support, contextualization of content and equipment. In the academic year 2016/17, 48,956 migrant students were assisted by more than 2,000 teachers.

72. The national school monitoring system for the migrant population has recorded academic progress at the preschool and primary levels among children and adolescents from families of agricultural day-workers and migrants. In 2017, 2,063 teachers provided 53,524 educational services to 43,925 students in migrant agricultural camps.

73. Access to basic, upper-secondary public education has been facilitated for migrant children and adolescents by exempting them from the requirement to legalize documents or to have them translated into Spanish by a sworn translator.

74. Inter-institutional groups have been formed within the Advisory Council on Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior to work on specific problems facing the migrant population:

- An inter-institutional group on the right to identity and access to education of migrants was formed in 2015;
- A working group on the prevention of violence and the protection of migrants in Mexico, formed in 2016, has drawn up five models for the implementation of a pilot programme for the prevention of violence and delinquency in the migrant population. The programme seeks to address risk factors in Tapachula, Chiapas; Tijuana, Baja California; Morelia, Michoacán; and San Luis Potosí.

75. A technical group was set up in 2017 for mainstreaming gender into policies for assisting and protecting migrant women, the aim being to incorporate gender perspectives and to implement affirmative action in administrative rules and procedures and in public migration policies.

6. Civil and political rights

(a) *Administration of justice (Recommendations 17, 18, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 94, 95, 96, 98, 100 and 103)*

76. The reform to the system of criminal justice of 2008 — one of the largest ever juridical and institutional transformations — came into effect at the national level in 2016. The criminal justice procedure moved from an inquisitorial to an adversarial and oral system rooted in the principles of openness, disputation concentration, continuity, swiftness and respect for human rights.

77. A unit was set up to coordinate the implementation and consolidation of the new adversarial system of criminal justice in line with an ideal management model and a master implementation plan that cover the activities of the Public Prosecutor, the police and experts of the Attorney General's Office in the 32 state-level delegations.

78. The new system of criminal justice considers pretrial detention as an exceptional measure. It represents 19.52 per cent of the precautionary measures imposed by judges, which also include: periodic reporting obligations, monetary bail, travel bans and other measures to resolve conflicts in cases involving non-violent offences.

79. The National Criminal Enforcement Act, which came into force in 2016, led to the approval of 44 protocols and 92 model systematic operational procedures in state-run penitentiaries.

80. The use of *arraigo* has been restricted and it has become an exceptional precautionary measure used only in cases of organized crime. In the application of *arraigo* incommunicado detention, intimidation and torture are all prohibited and suspects have to be informed of the acts imputed to them and of their rights, notably the right to an adequate defence. Provision is made for a "supervisory judge", an independent figure who oversees the rights of persons being held in *arraigo*, victims and injured parties and verifies the legality of the actions taken by the authorities. The use of *arraigo* has diminished considerably (with only one person held under that regime).

81. A unit was set up in the Federal *Arraigo* Centre to protect the human rights of persons being held there. The Centre also provides family members with advice on human rights and investigations.

82. In order to improve detention conditions and social reintegration and to relieve pressure in the state-run penitentiary system, the capacity of Federal Social Rehabilitation Centres increased by 48.71 per cent between 2012 and 2018. The Centres currently have an availability capacity of 51.29 per cent.

83. A programme was set up to distribute the prison population into rehabilitation centres, leading to 14,340 transfers between 2010 and 2016.

84. Seventeen Comprehensive Care Caravans have benefited 21,393 persons in Federal Social Rehabilitation Centres.

85. As regards care for victims, the General Victims Act requires authorities of all levels and in all branches of government, as well as autonomous bodies and public and private institutions, to protect victims by providing aid, assistance and, as required, comprehensive redress.

86. The General Act on Torture served to reinforce the national mechanism for the prevention of torture, which was set up in line with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Under the Act, the mechanism is given broader powers and greater resources to conduct permanent and systematic oversight of places of deprivation of liberty. A citizens' technical committee was set up in 2018, to carry out monitoring in that regard.

(b) Consolidating rule of law and the security of citizens (Recommendations 36, 90, 91, 92, 93, 97, 99, 101, 104 and 108)

87. A manual on the use of force by the three branches of the armed forces was published in 2014 with the aim of regulating the use of force from a human rights perspective and in line with the principles of appropriateness, proportionality, rationality and legality.

88. Five regional offices of the Internal Affairs Unit of the Federal Police were set up in 2017. They carry out inspections of regional units and receive complaints and reports (from officers and citizens) regarding shortcomings or omissions.

89. The Ministry of Defence's human rights programme for 2014–2018, which was published in 2014, seeks to promote respect and protection for human rights in the Mexican army and air force.

90. In 2016, the Ministry of Naval Affairs set up a unit for the promotion and protection of human rights. The unit proposes strategies for respecting and protecting human rights, international human rights law, humanitarian law and gender equality.

91. In 2016 and 2017, the Ministry of Naval Affairs concluded agreements with the National Human Rights Commission, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Council of the Federal Judiciary to train naval personnel in human rights, the use of force and the criminal justice system. In collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission, the Ministry drafted and disseminated a human rights manual for its staff.

92. The Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Naval Affairs provide human-rights and gender-equality training to their staff in order to prevent sexual violence against women and girls in situations of vulnerability and during public security support operations.

93. Within the framework of the new system of criminal justice, as of the end of 2015, 134,176 officials had received direct training and 47,762 officials, academics and trainee lawyers had received online training via the education platform of the Technical Secretariat of the Coordinating Council for the Implementation of the Criminal Justice System.

94. The National Council for Public Security approved a special training plan on criminal justice and basic policing skills to teach 333,865 local-, state- and municipal-level police officers about the adversarial system. The plan is based on national protocols for first responders and for officers qualified to process crime scenes, as well as on the national chain of custody guide.

95. The Federal Police Protocol sets certain parameters and conditions in order to provide a legal framework and ensure transparency for the techniques, tactics, arms, equipment and levels of force used by the Federal Police.

96. Since 2012, the Council of the Federal Judiciary has been training judges, magistrates, and administrative and judicial personnel in human rights and treaty compliance.

97. The National Therapeutic Justice Programme and the National Addiction Prevention Programme take a comprehensive public health- and human rights-based approach to drug treatment programmes, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the final document of the 2016 special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem.

98. The Ministry of Defence has a unit for relations with citizens, which deals with persons who have been affected by armed operations against drug trafficking and organized crime. The unit also develops early warning mechanisms to prevent adverse effects for the civilian population. Its staff receive human rights training.

99. Complaints against the Ministry of Defence to the National Human Rights Commission fell by 76.55 per cent in 2017 with respect to 2016.

(c) Military jurisdiction (Recommendation 109)

100. The Code of Military Justice, the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure and the Act on Minimum Rules for the Social Rehabilitation of Sentenced Persons were all amended in 2014 in order to bring military legislation into line with the constitutional reforms of 2008. Since then and up to 2017, military courts have surrendered jurisdiction to the civilian courts in 25 criminal cases, 1,173 preliminary investigations and 130 investigation files.

101. The Supreme Court has issued terms of reference for jurisdictional bodies hearing cases involving members of the military[15] wherein it defines the remit of the military courts in accordance with the following two fundamental principles:

- In a democratic State the jurisdiction of military courts must be limited and exceptional. They may only judge acting members of the armed forces for offences or omissions which, by their nature, affect the military order;
- Military courts have no jurisdiction over situations affecting the human rights of civilians such as torture, enforced disappearance or sexual violence. Civilian victims have the right to participate in criminal proceedings in order to obtain redress for any harm suffered and to fulfil their right to truth and justice.

102. Any violation of human rights, irrespective of the victim, can be reviewed and pursued before the ordinary courts through *amparo* proceedings, in accordance with articles 8 and 25 of the American Convention on Human Rights.

(d) Combating corruption and impunity (Recommendations 106 and 107)

103. The national anti-corruption system was created in 2016 as a foundation for coordination between the three branches of government with a view to preventing detecting and punishing administrative shortcomings and acts of corruption and to overseeing the management of public resources.

104. The anti-corruption system is coordinated by a committee made up of representatives from the Supreme Audit Office of the Federation, the body responsible for the internal control of the executive, the office of the special anti-corruption prosecutor, the Federal Tribunal of Administrative Justice, the National Institute for Transparency and the Council of the Federal Judiciary.

105. The anti-corruption system ensures that civil society is adequately represented thanks to a citizens' participation committee made up of five members.

106. In 2016, the Federal Police concluded an agreement with the Ministry of the Public Service for the development of strategies and instruments to prevent and combat corruption.

(e) Combating torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (Recommendations 19, 20, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53)

107. The General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Forms of Treatment came into force in 2017. It reflects the highest international standards, coordinates and assigns jurisdictions, and homologizes the classification of criminal acts and penalties. It also includes provision for the care, protection and comprehensive redress of victims. The Act was debated publically at forums

and round tables with representatives of federal- and state-level government, civil society and academia as well as state, national and international human rights organizations.

108. A protocol for investigating crimes of torture, approved in 2017, defines the investigative methodologies and procedures to be followed by prosecutors, experts and the police. The office of the special anti-torture prosecutor was created in 2018.

109. A protocol on preventing torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment against persons deprived of liberty was approved in 2016.

(f) Enforced disappearance and disappearance perpetrated by individuals (Recommendations 15, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59)

110. In 2015, the Attorney General's Office approved a protocol for searching for disappeared persons and investigating the offence of enforced disappearance, which combines investigative criteria and procedures with care for victims.

111. The General Act on Enforced Disappearance of Persons, Disappearance Perpetrated by Individuals and the National Search System for Missing Persons of 2017, which assigns functions and coordinates jurisdictions, envisages the creation of the National Search System for Missing Persons, the National Search Commission and the National Register of Missing and Non-located Persons. It also includes provision for the creation of a citizens' council, which is a consultative and participatory body made up of relatives of victims, civil society and special prosecutors at both federal and local level.

112. The office of the special prosecutor for enforced disappearance was established in 2018 to launch, direct, coordinate and supervise investigations into the offences defined in the Act.

113. In 2018, the National Search Commissioner was appointed following a process in which relatives of missing persons, civil society and experts all participated. At the same time, some of the states began the process of adapting their local search commissions.[16] Currently, the National Search Commission is working on a digital database of missing persons, which will facilitate wider searches including biometric searches.

(g) Anti-human trafficking measures (Recommendations 25, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88 and 89)

114. The National Programme for the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Crimes of Human Trafficking and for the Protection and Assistance of Victims 2014–2018 was drawn up, in line with the General Act for the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Crimes of Human Trafficking and for the Protection and Assistance of Victims of 2012.

115. An interministerial commission was created to define and coordinate the implementation of a national policy to prevent, eradicate and punish human trafficking. Interministerial commissions or inter-institutional committees were also created in the 32 entities.

116. The National Institute of Migration combats human trafficking using a procedure to detect, identify and care for foreigners who are victims of serious crimes on national territory. Foreign child and adolescent migrants who may be victims of crime are cared for by child protection officers.

117. The national Amber Alert Mexico programme exists to search for and recover missing children and adolescents and who may have been abducted for purposes of trafficking. Various agencies collaborate in the search for relatives with a view to family reunification.

118. Between 2014 and 2017, as part of a comprehensive strategy to prevent human trafficking in the travel and tourism sector, a code of conduct for the protection of children and adolescents in the tourism sector was drawn up, with a view to protecting them from sexual and labour exploitation. The code was adopted by 1,274 tourist establishments, while 1,084 tourism service providers and public servants were trained in the prevention of human trafficking.

119. A proposed plan of action to prevent the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the travel and tourism sector has been developed, to be adopted by the 12 countries that make up the Regional Working Group of the Americas.

(h) Protection of human rights defenders and journalists (Recommendations 22, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136 and 137)

120. Since its creation, the mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists has helped 948 persons. It is currently providing protection to 697 individuals, of whom 396 are human rights defenders and 301 journalists. From 2012 to June 2018, the mechanism received 695 requests for admittance of which 584 were accepted. It has been revised to incorporate a gender perspective into its procedures.

121. The mechanism, which is made up of federal- and state-level agencies and civil society bodies, seeks to protect the life, physical integrity, freedom and security of human rights defenders and journalists who may be at risk due to their activities and their exercise of the right to freedom of expression.

122. The National Human Rights Programme includes an indicator on the effectiveness of the mechanism, according to which it was 92 per cent effective in 2013, 92.2 per cent in 2014, 92.75 per cent in 2015 and 92.94 per cent in 2016.

123. The Human Rights Defenders and Journalists Protection Fund was set up to support the implementation of protection measures approved by the administrative board and the branch offices of the mechanism.

124. The mechanism runs working groups with state- and federal-level offices of the Attorney General, representatives of indigenous communities, advisers and lawyers in order to defend cases.

125. The office of the special prosecutor for offences committed against freedom of expression trains its staff to handle complaints effectively and to ensure investigations abide by due process. It adopts a differentiated approach that is in line with international standards on freedom of expression and reflects the principles of legality, objectivity, efficiency, professionalism, honour, loyalty and respect for human rights. The purpose is to uncover facts, support the prosecution of suspects and ensure redress for any harm caused. Actions and measures taken have generated positive results vis-à-vis combating impunity:

	2016	*2017*	*2018*
Investigations under judicial control	0	24	17
Appearances before the courts	0	20	33
Arrest warrants	4	29	11
Prosecution	15	19	15

126. In 2017, the National Conference of State Governors announced a number of actions in support of freedom of expression and of human rights defenders and journalists:

(a) Consolidation of the structure and budget of the federal protection mechanism for human rights defenders and journalists;

(b) Creation of a national scheme for coordination between the federal mechanism and state governments and of a protocol to coordinate actions to combat and reduce situations of risk against journalists and human rights defenders;

(c) Consolidation of the office of the special prosecutor for offences committed against freedom of expression.

(i) Freedom of religion and belief (Recommendation 115)

127. Article 24 of the Constitution, regarding religious freedom, was amended in 2013 to guarantee all persons the right to hold or modify their ethical, conscientious and religious convictions as they see fit.

7. Economic, social and cultural rights

(a) Combating poverty and social inequality (Recommendations 11, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150 and 152)

128. The main achievements in combating poverty between 2012 and 2016:

- Reduction of poverty levels from 45.5 per cent to 43.6 per cent;
- Reduction of extreme poverty from 9.8 per cent to 7.6 per cent, equivalent to 2.2 million people;
- Reduction of population at risk due to social deprivation from 28.6 per cent to 26.8 per cent, equivalent to 700,000 persons;
- The population suffering social deprivation fell from 74.1 per cent to 70.4 per cent, equivalent to 600,000 persons;
- The educational deficit fell from 19.2 per cent to 17.4 per cent, equivalent to 1.2 million persons;
- Lack of access to health services fell from 21.5 per cent to 15.5 per cent, equivalent to 6.2 million persons;
- The population with no access to social security fell from 61.2 per cent to 55.8 per cent, equivalent to 3.3 million persons;
- The population with no access to housing fell from 13.6 per cent to 12.1 per cent;
- The population with no access to basic services fell from 21.2 per cent to 19.3 per cent, equivalent to 1.2 million persons;
- The population lacking access to food fell from 23.3 per cent to 20.1 per cent;
- People with incomes below the minimum well-being line fell from 20 per cent of the entire population to 17.5 per cent (2.1 million fewer than in 2012).

129. In 2016 and 2017, a support programme for persons in need served 12,495 beneficiaries in positions of vulnerability through temporary subsidies in cash or in kind, or temporary residency, with a view to mitigating vulnerability and improving standards of living.

130. The PROSPERA programme gives support in cash and in kind to families with limited resources to provide food, education and health care and to promote their inclusion in the labour market and in productive, financial and social activities. The programme budget increased by 17 per cent between 2012 and 2016.

131. The Federal Consumer Protection Office has concluded agreements with the Ministry of Social Development to improve access to food and welfare services for persons in situations of poverty and vulnerability, penalize commercial practices affecting low-income families and — through the DICONSA rural supply programme — verify maximum prices for certain basic goods in rural areas.

132. PROMÉXICO promotes rural growth and development by improving competitiveness and encouraging exports among small and medium-sized agricultural businesses. It collaborates with the Ministry of Agriculture, organizing agribusiness sessions in the context of the ACERCA programme to promote the export growth of companies. It has also concluded an agreement with the agricultural trustees of FIRA to develop support strategies for exports in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sectors.

133. Through the Rural Women's Microfinance Fund, the National Microentrepreneur Financing Programme grants loans to rural women for investment projects that provide self-employment and income.

(b) Right to health (Recommendations 153, 154, 155 and 157)

134. The PROSPERA programme provides health services in 28 entities to 12.4 million persons who have no social security.

135. Since 2004, the *Seguro Popular* health insurance scheme has drawn up a basic catalogue of health services for 53,482,126 persons in situations of vulnerability who have no social security. *Seguro Popular* coordinates state-level social health insurance systems as well as public and private health-care providers in the states.

136. As regards sexual and reproductive rights, 2016 saw the publication of Mexican Official Standard NOM-007-SSA2-2016 on care for women during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum nursing, and of newborn infants, from a human rights perspective. The number of *Servicios Amigables* (user-friendly services) — which offer 14 different kinds of contraceptive to help adolescents of both sexes exercise sexual responsibility — rose from 1,055 in 2012 to 2,144 in 2017.

137. NOM-046-SSA2-2005 on care for female victims of domestic and sexual violence was amended in 2016 to include the right to legal interruption of pregnancy.

138. NOM-047-SSA-2015 was issued in 2015. It concerns sexual and reproductive health services for persons aged between 10 and 19 through guidance, counselling and contraceptive measures to prevent unplanned pregnancies.

139. Six programmes deriving from the Health Sector Programme 2013–2018 promote effective access to information and services regarding sexual and reproductive health:

- Family planning and contraception, 2013–2018;
- Sexual and reproductive health care for adolescents, 2013–2018;
- Maternal and perinatal health care, 2013–2018;
- Preventing and controlling cancer in women, 2013–2018;
- Preventing and responding to domestic and gender-based violence, 2013–2018;
- Gender equality in health care, 2013–2018.

140. The guidelines on comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care for adolescents, which were drafted by public institutions and civil society, standardize administrative, training and service delivery activities, in line with international recommendations governing sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents.

141. A national strategy to prevent pregnancy in adolescents was rolled out in 2015. Its aim for 2030 is to reduce pregnancy among 15–19-year olds by 50 per cent and to eradicate pregnancy among girls aged 14 or under. The 32 federative entities each has a state-level group for the prevention of adolescent pregnancies and 30 of them presented reports in 2017. Thanks to the strategy, pregnancy in girls fell by 15.2 per cent between 2014 and 2016, and in adolescents by 14.8 per cent.

142. Obstetric care, notably emergency care, is provided universally and free of charge in public health structures nationwide. Particular attention is given to indigenous people and vulnerable groups, and mortality among mothers and infants has fallen thanks to pre-pregnancy identification of women at high risk of reproductive complications, prenatal checks with a risk approach and high-quality obstetric emergency procedures with an intercultural focus.

(c) Right to food (Recommendation 26)

143. The PAL Food Support Programme seeks to improve food and nutrition for vulnerable families. In 2015, PAL covered 706,216 families, of which 101,409 were in indigenous areas.[17]

144. The Social Milk Supply Programme sells enriched milk at preferential prices to poor households with children, adolescents, pregnant or breastfeeding women, older persons, chronically ill persons or persons with disabilities. The Programme serves 6.4 million people, of whom 70 per cent live in urban areas and 30 per cent in semi-urban or rural areas.

145. DICONSA supports food and nutrition in rural areas with the supply of basic products at reasonable prices via a network of 27,283 shops. The DICOSNA basic food basket implicates a saving of 16.22 per cent. By June 2015, the programme had extended to cover 52 million potential beneficiaries.[18]

146. The National Crusade against Hunger serves 7 million persons (92 per cent of those envisaged in the six-year plan) who suffer extreme poverty and lack access to food. It covers such aspects as decent housing, basic infrastructure, roads, drinking water, drainage, sanitation, education, health care and production projects.

147. The Senate is currently discussing a bill on the right to food. The bill aims to ensure that that right may be exercised effectively and to contribute to food self-sufficiency, security and sustainability.

(d) Right to education (Recommendations 156, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162 and 163)

148. Educational reforms in 2013 are rooted in the right to quality education on a basis of fairness and aim to guarantee opportunities to enrol, progress and remain in the national educational system.

149. A new educational model is being rolled out under which the system is being reorganized into five categories: curriculum development, the school as the centre of the educational system, formation and development of teaching staff, inclusion and fairness, and governance.

150. The 2017 *Modelo Educativo Aprendizajes Clave para la educación Integral* (Apprenticeships, the key to comprehensive education) is a tool that incorporates plans and programmes for basic education. It includes educational content, pedagogical principles and graduation profiles, with a focus on academic formation and personal and social development.

151. Since 2014, the Programme for Inclusion and Equity in Education has been seeking to ensure greater coverage, inclusion and fairness by setting standards and providing support for public education and improving educational infrastructure. In basic education, the support provided during the academic year 2016/17 benefited 390,000 children and adolescents from indigenous and migrant backgrounds. In addition, 6,213 schools received support from the Multiple Care Centres (CAM) and the Mainstream Education Support Service Units (USAER); equipment was provided for 568 educational services for migrants and support given to 3,175 distance learning establishments and 8,317 schools for indigenous migrants.

152. The year 2015 saw the launch of the *Escuelas al CIEN* project, which aimed to improve infrastructure and equipment in more than 33,000 schools of all levels with a forecast investment of Mex$ 50 billion. By the end of 2017, Mex$ 26.8 billion had been invested in 17,674 schools, benefiting 3.6 million students.

153. Lodging and food are provided via the Indigenous Education Support Programme, which also serves to consolidate cultural identity and encourage recreational activities among indigenous students. During 2017, the Programme benefited 441 boys and girls at preschool level, 32,631 in primary education, 21,698 secondary school students, 14,104 baccalaureate students and 1,320 students in higher education. The Programme aims to eliminate school dropout among indigenous children and adolescents.

154. The National Institute of Indigenous Languages works to develop strategies for teaching indigenous languages as a second language and activities to revitalize languages at high risk of extinction. It also seeks to promote initiatives for the development of multilanguage teaching programmes in public schools.

155. The PROSPERA programme provides grants and school supplies for students between the levels of basic and upper-secondary education. A total of 6,133,087 students received such grants in the period 2016–2017.

156. The National Scholarship Programme — which incorporates gender, human rights and anti-violence perspectives — offers grants for children, adolescents and young persons, particularly in areas that are rural and/or remote or that have high degrees of marginalization and/or social deprivation. The Programme is complemented by the allocation of grants to promote basic education among young mothers and pregnant girls, open to girls and adolescents between the ages of 12 and 18. Grants for basic, upper-secondary and higher education increase annually so as to reduce inequalities in enrolling, progressing and remaining in school. In the context of the National Programme for the Social Prevention of Violence and Crime, grants for upper-secondary education are offered to female students living in municipalities with high levels of violence and delinquency. In 2015, 301,807 grants were awarded.

157. The PROSPERA programme also provides maintenance grants so that beneficiaries who complete their upper-secondary education can continue to study for a degree or a technical diploma.

158. The General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents was amended in 2018 to give educational and school authorities the power to notify the Federal Office for the Protection of Children and Adolescents about cases of irregular attendance, truancy or abandonment by students in basic and upper-secondary education. Thanks to that provision, specialized attention can be provided to ensure that children remain in the educational system.

(e) Right to housing (Recommendation 151)

159. The national housing policy has led to an increase in the number of houses free of defects from 18.1 million in 2008 to 23.6 million in 2016, respectively 66.5 per cent and 71.9 per cent of the total of private homes.

160. The following measures have been adopted to help vulnerable families access adequate housing:

- Property deed fees have been abolished for housing purchased by persons earning less than 2.6 times the minimum wage;
- Interest rates on loans for vertical property have been reduced;
- Families who join the formal market[19] can obtain a subsidy of up to Mex$ 80,000[20] or a loan to build a house on their own land;
- In 2016, the Another Room strategy was implemented to reduce overcrowding and provide children and adolescents with a space free from violence. Under the strategy, which was funded by investments of Mex$ 2,857.4 million, 75,848 additional rooms were built in 2,975 locations, of which 62 per cent were in 605 municipalities with high or very high levels of marginalization;
- Under the programme for the regularization of irregular human settlements, 18,434 lots were regularized in 2016, thanks to federal investments of Mex$ 182.8 million. Between 2013 and 2016, 78,208 subsidies were granted for the same purpose;
- Between 2013 and 2017, 804,158 subsidies were paid out for a total of Mex$ 41,714.1, 76.3 per cent for new housing and 23.7 per cent for other ends.

8. Other progress relevant to human rights

(a) Rights of vulnerable groups

(i) Older persons

161. The National Institute for Senior Citizens guides public policy vis-à-vis older persons and provides services such as lodging, day residences, cultural centres, clubs,

comprehensive care centres, training, discount cards, employment contracts and legal advice.

162. The *Seguro Popular* covers more than 4,112,319 persons aged over 65.

163. The Pensions for Older Adults federal programme provides economic assistance and social protection for persons over the age of 65 who receive monthly pensions of less than Mex$ 1,092. Tax-free support is provided to more than 5 million beneficiaries.

(ii) LGBTTTI persons (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, transsexual, transvestite and intersex)

164. Without discrimination, Mexico recognizes sex changes for the issuance of passports, thereby guaranteeing the right to gender identity.

165. Since 2016, Mexico has been part of the LGBT Core Group of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

166. The United Nations Human Rights Council adopted a resolution against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, which also included provision for the mandate of an independent expert in that field.

167. A national survey on discrimination was conducted in 2017 in order to understand public perceptions of groups such as lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.

168. The National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination conducted a survey on discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in order to gather information on experiences of discrimination faced by such persons.

169. A glossary on sexual and gender diversity and sexual characteristics has been prepared in order to develop conceptual tools with which to draft public policies with a comprehensive human rights focus.

170. The following documents have been drafted: a protocol regarding non-discriminatory access to medical-care services for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transsexual persons; guides on care for lesbian and bisexual women, gay and bisexual men and men who have sex with men; a protocol for trans persons; and a guide containing recommendations on the medical care of intersexuality and variation in sexual differentiation. The aim is to ensure effective and non-discriminatory access to health services and to foster a culture of respect for the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in the health sector.

171. The Attorney General's Office has drawn up a strategy for dealing with lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, which envisages the creation of statistical registers as well as information and awareness-raising campaigns.

172. Constitutionally regulated judicial mechanisms guarantee the rights of same-sex couples to marry,[21] adopt,[22] access social security,[23] receive alimony,[24] and enjoy family life.[25]

(b) Labour and trade union rights

173. Labour reforms in 2017 transformed the labour justice system by giving judicial, federal and state-level authorities the power to resolve conflicts between workers and employers, a power that had previously lain with the executive.

174. A decentralized federal conciliatory body is to be created, with the authority to register collective labour contracts and trade union organizations. The body, which is to have legal personality and its own funds, will enjoy technical, operative, budgetary, decision-making and administrative autonomy.

175. The labour reforms envisage individual, free and secret voting by workers to elect their leaders, resolution of inter-union conflicts and requests to conclude collective labour contracts.

176. An advisory committee for the gradual and sustained recovery of general and professional minimum wages was created in 2014 with a view to adopting a new and

independent policy for the gradual and sustained recovery of minimum wages. In the 2018 revision, the minimum wage went up to Mex$ 88.36 per day.

Notes

[1] Se anexa lista de dependencias que participaron en el proceso de consultas (Anexo 1).
[2] Se anexan relatorías del Foro con organizaciones de sociedad civil, que incluye la lista de participantes. (Anexo 2).
[3] Se anexa matriz de seguimiento a recomendaciones (Anexo 3).
[4] Comité de Derechos Humanos, Comité para la Eliminación de la Discriminación contra la Mujer, Comité contra la Tortura, Comité para la Eliminación de la Discriminación Racial y Comité sobre los Derechos de las personas con Discapacidad.
[5] Comité contra la Tortura, Comité para la Eliminación de la Discriminación contra la Mujer, Comité sobre los Derechos de las personas con Discapacidad.
[6] Anexo se incluye un documento con el listado de visitas oficiales a México de Procedimientos Especiales y otros mecanismos de DDHH recibidas de 2013 a la fecha (Anexo 4).
[7] Sistema de indicadores de Género. Disponible en: http://estadistica.inmujeres.gob.mx/formas/pcindicadores.php?pc=1&objetivo=1.
[8] Baja California, Ciudad de México, Estado de México, Coahuila, Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo Tamaulipas, Veracruz y Zacatecas.
[9] Derivado de las Leyes Estatales de Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres, actualmente se encuentran en operación 30 Sistemas Estatales de Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres.
[10] Estado de México, Morelos, Chiapas, Michoacán, Nuevo León, Veracruz (feminicidio), Colima, Guerrero, Nayarit, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Quintana Roo y Veracruz (agravio comparado).
[11] LFPED, leyes antidiscriminatorias: Nayarit y Quintana Roo; leyes en materia de PcD: Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Coahuila, Jalisco, Morelos, Veracruz, Yucatán.
[12] La Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica 2016, INEGI.
[13] Diario Oficial de la Federación, mayo de 2011.
[14] Actualmente existen 22 Grupos Beta, conformados por integrantes de los tres órdenes de gobierno y realizan labores en: Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas y Oaxaca.
[15] Ver Tesis P. VI/2013 (10a.) y Tesis P. II/2013 (10a.) y Expediente varios 912/2010.
[16] Estado de México, Nuevo León, Veracruz y Guerrero.
[17] Con base en las últimas mediciones de la Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social, correspondientes a 2015.
[18] Ídem.
[19] Todos aquellos contribuyentes que cumplen con sus obligaciones ante el Sistema Tributario, en el caso de México es el Sistema de Administración Tributaria.
[20] Monto establecido en las Reglas de Operación del Programa de Acceso al Financiamiento para Soluciones Habitacionales, para el ejercicio fiscal 2017, denominado en Unidades de Medida de Actualización (UMA).
[21] Ver tesis: 1ª./J. 85/2015; 1ª./J. 46/2015 y 1a./J. 84/2015.
[22] Ver Tesis: 1ª./CCCLIX/2015 y P. XII/2016.
[23] Ver Tesis: 2ª. IX/2017.
[24] Ver Amparo Directo 19/2014.
[25] Ver Tesis: 1ª./J. 8/2017.

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Compilation on Mexico

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[1–2]

2. Mexico was invited by several human rights bodies and mechanisms to become a party to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[3] the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure,[4] the International Labour Organization (ILO) Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), the ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143), the ILO Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81), the ILO Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129), the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189),[5] the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)[6] and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961).[7]

3. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that Mexico consider withdrawing the reservations made to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.[8] The Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families urged Mexico to make the declaration under article 76 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.[9] The Committee on Enforced Disappearances, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) encouraged Mexico to recognize the Committee's competence under articles 31 and 32 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.[10]

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4. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances welcomed the cooperation of Mexico with its urgent action procedure.[11] From 2012 to 18 January 2017, it had registered 277 urgent action requests for Mexico,[12] including one related to the 2014 disappearances of 43 students in Ayotzinapa.[13]

5. The mandate of OHCHR in Mexico had been established through an agreement with the Government in 2002.[14]

6. The High Commissioner for Human Rights visited Mexico in 2015.[15]

7. Mexico had contributed annually, including to the torture and indigenous funds, to OHCHR.[16]

III. National human rights framework[17]

8. Four Committees welcomed the National Human Rights Programme 2014–2018.[18] Two Committees also welcomed the National Development Plan 2013–2018.[19]

9. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities urged Mexico to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission.[20] The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions stressed the need to strengthen the capacities and autonomy of the National Human Rights Commission and the 32 state human rights commissions.[21] The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders raised similar concerns.[22]

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination[23]

10. Four Committees welcomed the 2014 reform of the Federal Act on Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination,[24] and noted the National Programme for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2014–2018.[25] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights noted the existence of a federal law against discrimination, and that 32 federative entities had similar laws, but expressed concern about the lack of legislative harmonization.[26]

11. In 2013, Mexico informed the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination that the 2010 National Survey on Discrimination had revealed discrimination towards people of African descent primarily in Guerrero, Oaxaca, Tabasco and Veracruz.[27]

12. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the prevalence of discrimination against indigenous, Afro-Mexican and migrant children, children with disabilities, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex children, children in street situations and children living in poverty and in rural areas.[28] Two other Committees raised similar concerns.[29]

13. While taking note of the measures adopted to combat violence and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, the Special Rapporteur on summary executions was dismayed to learn about the recurrence of violence against them.[30] The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders raised similar concerns.[31]

2. Development, the environment, and business and human rights[32]

14. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that Mexico had not taken sufficient measures to address pollution, and that the use of pesticides or chemicals particularly affected indigenous children.[33]

15. The Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises noted business-related human rights abuses, but recognized initiatives to better align policies and practices with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The National Human Rights Programme 2014–2018 included specific reference to the promotion of human rights in policies and activities of enterprises.[34]

16. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Mexico step up its efforts to ensure the prompt adoption of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.[35] The Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises and the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders made similar recommendations.[36]

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person[37]

17. The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders noted that despite some progress, the level of violence in Mexico remained alarmingly high.[38] The Special Rapporteur on summary executions highlighted the disturbing level of violence and regretted the excessive use of force and extrajudicial killings by the army and the police.[39] The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression expressed similar concerns.[40]

18. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was seriously concerned that armed violence, drug trafficking and the fight against organized crime had resulted in the killing of numerous children, including extrajudicial killings, such as the Tlatlaya case.[41]

19. OHCHR expressed concern at the adoption of the draft interior security law which, through a lack of precision, would provoke uncertainty and generate confusion between the notions of national, internal and public security, and would consolidate a security model that had failed to produce the desired results.[42] Several special procedure mandate holders raised similar concerns.[43]

20. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances noted that disappearances were widespread in much of the territory of Mexico. The enforced disappearance in 2014 of 43 students in the State of Guerrero attested to the serious challenges the country faced in the prevention, investigation and punishment of enforced disappearances.[44]

21. OHCHR welcomed the 2017 adoption of the General Act on the Enforced Disappearance of Persons, which would help to combat a serious and extensive violation of human rights. It noted that the Act criminalized enforced disappearance, set out rules to combat impunity, created the National Missing Persons System and established the procedure for declaring a person missing due to disappearance, but called for sufficient resources to be provided to ensure the Act's effective implementation.[45] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances also welcomed the new law and called for its implementation.[46]

22. The Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment noted that torture and ill-treatment were generalized in Mexico; he had received many credible complaints from victims that pointed to the frequent use of torture and ill-treatment in various parts of the country. Torture was mainly used from the moment a person was detained until he or she was brought before the judicial authority, its purpose being to extract confessions.[47] The Special Rapporteur recommended that Mexico guarantee the independence of human rights commissions and the national preventive mechanism.[48] The Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture recommended prioritizing unannounced inspections.[49]

23. In March 2018, OHCHR published a report entitled "Double injustice: report on human rights violations in the investigation of the Ayotzinapa case", in which it had concluded that there were strong grounds to believe that at least 34 people detained during

the early stages of the investigation into the disappearance of 43 students had been tortured and many of them arbitrarily detained.[50]

24. OHCHR welcomed the 2017 adoption of the General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as a tool for battling one of the most critical challenges facing Mexico. It noted that the Act established an absolute prohibition on torture throughout the country under a common definition, excluded the use of evidence obtained through torture, and strengthened the national mechanism for the prevention of torture.[51]

25. OHCHR welcomed the promulgation of the National Criminal Enforcement Act and called on the authorities throughout the country to ensure its prompt and effective implementation, noting that it was an Act that marked an advance for protection of the human rights of persons deprived of their liberty.[52]

26. The Special Rapporteur on summary executions acknowledged the measures adopted to increase the structural capacity of prisons and to improve access to health care and social engagement. However, he regretted that he had not received information on measures taken to protect prisoners from threats to their life and physical integrity.[53] The Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture noted that detention conditions were poor, especially in all municipal centres visited.[54]

27. The Subcommittee again recommended that Mexico adopt the legislative measures necessary to eliminate preventive custody from the legal framework.[55] In April 2018, OHCHR welcomed the Chamber of Deputies' adoption of the draft constitutional reform that would put an end to preventive custody, and called on the Senate of the Republic to adopt it as a matter of urgency.[56]

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[57]

28. While welcoming the 2014 reform of the Code of Military Justice, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances noted with concern that the Code still allowed military jurisdiction for federal and ordinary offences, including cases of enforced disappearances committed by a military officer against another military officer.[58]

29. The Special Rapporteurs on summary executions and on human rights defenders welcomed the progress made through the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure and noted the need for its full implementation.[59] OHCHR welcomed the entry into force of the new criminal justice system and called on the authorities to ensure correct implementation of the justice system reforms throughout the country.[60]

30. The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders noted that approximately 98 per cent of all crimes in Mexico remained unsolved.[61]

31. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances was concerned that there had been no significant progress in the investigation and punishment of those responsible for enforced disappearances allegedly committed during the "dirty war".[62] The Special Rapporteur on summary executions regretted that restrictions had been placed on public access to records on the dirty war.[63]

32. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances and other Committees welcomed the adoption of the Victims Act (2013)[64] and the establishment of the Executive Commission for Victim Support.[65] The Committee on Enforced Disappearances was, however, concerned that the Act had not been fully implemented.[66] The Committee on Migrant Workers raised similar concerns.[67]

33. UNHCR recommended that Mexico ensure access to justice for migrants, asylum seekers and refugees by strengthening the Special Unit for the Investigation of Crimes against Migrants within the Attorney General's Office and the State-level offices of the special prosecutor for offences committed against migrants.[68]

34. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) noted the progress made within the Mexican judicial system, such as the issuance of a protocol on including a gender perspective when reaching judgments and of sentences to guarantee access to justice for women. Nevertheless, gender stereotypes still

prevailed in judges' interpretation of the law and gender inequalities were not fully taken into account during legal proceedings.[69]

35. The Special Rapporteur on summary executions recommended that secondary legislation be adopted in order to make the State Attorney General's Office fully independent of the executive branch.[70] OHCHR encouraged Mexico to establish an independent national institute of expert and forensic services.[71] OHCHR urged Mexico to create an effective and independent Attorney General's Office.[72]

36. The Special Rapporteur on summary executions regretted the insufficient progress made regarding the independence of the system of public defenders at the federal level and in all states.[73]

37. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Mexico adopt the measures necessary to ensure that economic, social and cultural rights were enforceable at all levels of the judicial system.[74]

38. The same Committee was concerned about the high levels of corruption and impunity.[75] The Committee on the Rights of the Child raised the same issue.[76]

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[77]

39. The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders reported extensively about the criminalization of the work of human rights defenders and journalists.[78] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was extremely concerned about the serious acts of violence committed against human rights defenders.[79] The Committee on Enforced Disappearances was concerned about the alleged persecution of and threats against the relatives of victims of enforced disappearance and human rights defenders.[80] The Committee on Migrant Workers raised similar concerns.[81] The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders described the risks facing women human rights defenders.[82]

40. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations made reference to allegations of acts of violence against trade unionists.[83]

41. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression noted that the pervasive assault on journalists and journalism presented the most immediate and challenging threat to freedom of expression in Mexico. He also noted the dismissal of critical journalists by media outlets at the demand of the authorities, and the lack of pluralism in the property and the editorial line of the media system.[84]

42. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances, the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression took note of the specific mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists.[85] Human rights experts urged Mexico to redouble its efforts to protect journalists.[86] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Mexico should ensure the effective functioning of the national protection mechanism, inter alia, by revising and improving current protection strategies and by allocating appropriate human, financial and technical resources.[87]

43. In June 2017, OHCHR condemned acts of digital espionage and harassment targeting journalists, anti-corruption activists and human rights defenders, and members of their families.[88] The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders raised similar concerns.[89] United Nations experts also called for an independent and impartial investigation into the use of spyware against human rights defenders and journalists.[90]

44. The Human Rights Committee considered it necessary to ensure implementation of laws and measures adopted to guarantee the decriminalization of defamation.[91] The Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression noted that the recent legislation on government advertising did not establish clear rules regarding its objectives, allocation criteria and procedures, and oversight mechanisms.[92]

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery[93]

45. The Committee on Migrant Workers welcomed the adoption of the General Act on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Trafficking in Persons and the Provision of Protection and Assistance to Trafficking Victims.[94] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women raised concerns about the implementation of the Act.[95]

46. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the persistence of trafficking in children, particularly migrant and indigenous children and girls, for sexual exploitation and forced labour.[96]

47. The Committee on Migrant Workers continued to be particularly concerned about the violation of the human rights of migrant activists, noting that they were subjected to violence and threats by the action of organized crime groups and trafficking networks.[97]

5. Right to privacy and family life[98]

48. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Mexico should adopt appropriate measures to combat gender stereotypes in the family and in society as a whole, including campaigns to raise awareness of the equitable distribution of family responsibilities between men and women.[99]

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[100]

49. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that, despite the efforts made, working conditions in the agricultural and domestic service sectors remained precarious.[101] The Committee recommended that Mexico should continue working to reduce levels of unemployment and underemployment, using a comprehensive employment strategy that gave priority to groups disproportionately at risk of unemployment.[102]

50. The same Committee was concerned about the difficulties and discriminatory practices that women faced when attempting to enter the labour market, such as being forced to take a pregnancy test at the time of hiring.[103] UN-Women reported that there were 2.4 million domestic workers in Mexico, 90 per cent of whom were women and 99 per cent worked informally.[104]

51. UN-Women noted that the gender wage gap was evident in all occupational groups, reaching between 15 and 20 per cent for work of equal value.[105] The ILO Committee of Experts recalled that pay differentials continued to be one of the most persistent forms of inequality between women and men.[106] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women raised similar concerns.[107]

52. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Mexico ensure that the labour inspectorate had appropriate terms of reference and the resources necessary to allow it to monitor working conditions in all sectors.[108]

2. Right to social security[109]

53. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that approximately 57 per cent of workers were employed in the informal economy.[110] Accordingly, it recommended that Mexico establish a social security system that guaranteed universal social protection and provided adequate benefits for all.[111]

3. Right to an adequate standard of living[112]

54. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that, in spite of the measures adopted to combat poverty, levels of poverty and inequality remained high.[113] The Committee on the Rights of the Child remained concerned about the prevalence of child poverty.[114]

55. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Mexico formulate a comprehensive national strategy to protect and promote the right to adequate food.[115]

56. The same Committee noted with concern that the measures adopted by Mexico had been insufficiently effective in tackling the housing shortage, in particular the availability of social housing and housing accessible to the most disadvantaged groups.[116]

57. The same Committee was concerned that lack of effective coordination between federal, state and municipal authorities, insufficient funding and lack of appropriate infrastructure were impeding access to quality drinking water and adequate sanitation services.[117]

58. UNHCR noted that asylum seekers and refugees continued to face several challenges to their full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights due to obstacles in obtaining the Unique Population Registry Code.[118]

4. Right to health[119]

59. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Mexico intensify its efforts to ensure that the entire population had access to adequate, affordable and quality health services.[120]

60. While noting measures to reduce child and maternal mortality, the Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about high child and maternal mortality rates among indigenous and rural populations and high maternal mortality among adolescents.[121]

61. Both Committees were concerned that legislation governing voluntary termination of pregnancy differed between the various federative entities, giving rise to serious discrepancies in access to abortion services and disproportionately affecting women with low incomes and those belonging to the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups.[122] The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Mexico review and harmonize federal and state legislation with a view to decriminalizing abortion and ensuring access to legal abortion at least in cases of rape, incest and danger to the girl's life and health.[123] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the recent amendments to the General Health Law, which permitted conscientious objection.[124]

62. UNHCR was pleased to note that migrants, asylum seekers and refugees could receive medical treatment and HIV and sexually transmitted infection medication at no cost and regardless of immigration status.[125]

5. Right to education[126]

63. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) stated that from 2013 to date, Mexico had achieved advances in terms of constitutional provisions, legislation and educational programmes, including the inclusion in the Constitution of the right to compulsory quality education. It noted that the General Law on Education had also been revised, and several provisions that promoted non-discrimination and the culture of inclusion had been reformed in June 2016.[127]

64. UNESCO noted that Mexico had adopted the National School Coexistence Programme concerning the school environment and the prevention of bullying and school violence. The Programme addressed the recognition of prejudices linked to diversity, and the identification of sexual abuse, school bullying and child abuse.[128]

65. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Mexico improve the quality of its education by increasing the number of qualified teachers, improving infrastructure and educational materials, and strengthening education in indigenous languages.[129]

66. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about millions of children between 3 and 17 years of age who did not attend school, persistent challenges for vulnerable children in accessing quality education, and high rates of school dropouts.[130]

67. While welcoming early childhood development measures, the Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the low coverage of early childhood education.[131]

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women[132]

68. The Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed deep concern about the persistent patriarchal attitudes and gender stereotypes that discriminated against girls and women, resulting in an extremely high prevalence of violence against them.[133]

69. The Committee was also concerned about the very high number of femicides in Mexico and the level of impunity in that regard.[134] UN-Women stated that violence against women and girls was one of the most serious, widespread and tolerated violations of human rights in Mexico, where 66 per cent of women had suffered at least one incident of emotional, economic, physical or sexual violence or discrimination during their lives. However, Mexico had one of the most advanced policy frameworks in the region, with specific federal and state level laws, the classification of femicide as an autonomous crime, and the existence of a unique mechanism, the Gender Alert Mechanism, which had entered into force in 13 states.[135]

70. Two Committees welcomed the Comprehensive Programme to Prevent, Address, Punish and Eliminate Violence against Women 2014–2018.[136] Three Committees were concerned about the high incidence of gender-based violence.[137] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the limited human, technical and financial resources allocated to the National Women's Institute.[138]

71. UN-Women noted that migrant, asylum-seeking and refugee women faced acute risks of kidnapping, disappearance, sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking, and other serious harm.[139] UNHCR raised similar concerns.[140]

72. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the progress achieved through the national programme for equal opportunities and non-discrimination against women covering the period 2013–2018. [141] UN-Women recommended that Mexico implement measures aimed at bridging the gaps in women's access to decision-making positions in the executive and the judiciary.[142]

2. Children[143]

73. The Committee on Migrant Workers noted challenges regarding the full implementation of the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents.[144] The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that the implementing regulation of the Act had not been adopted, that many federal laws relating to children had still to be harmonized with the Act and that many states had not adopted legislation on children's rights, as required by the Act.[145]

74. The Committee on Migrant Workers welcomed the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents (2015) and the Federal Office for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (2015).[146] Two Committees welcomed the National Strategy to Prevent Adolescent Pregnancies (2015).[147] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Mexico ensure sufficient human and financial support for the full implementation of the national strategy for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy.[148]

75. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that the inadequate supervision of alternative care institutions resulted in child abuse and neglect, such as in the "Casitas del Sur" and "La Gran Familia" (Mama Rosa) institutions.[149]

76. It was also concerned about the high prevalence of child marriage and about reported cases of forced marriage, especially involving indigenous girls.[150] UN-Women noted that, although child marriage was prohibited by law in most Mexican states, four of them still allowed exceptions to marriage before the age of 18.[151]

77. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the high prevalence of sexual violence against children, particularly girls.[152] It was deeply concerned that hundreds of children had been sexually abused for years by clerics of the Catholic Church and other religious institutions, with impunity.[153]

78. It was also concerned that children in street situations continued to suffer from violence and abuse, and that many girls were victims of sexual exploitation and abuse.[154]

79. While noting the Constitutional reform raising the minimum age of employment to 15 years, the Committee remained deeply concerned that many children worked and a high percentage was involved in the worst forms of child labour.[155]

80. The same Committee was concerned about the recruitment of children by armed groups.[156] The Special Rapporteur on summary executions raised similar concerns.[157]

81. While welcoming the 2014 Constitutional reform recognizing the right to birth registration, the Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that the number of indigenous, Afro-Mexican and migrant children and children living in remote areas who were registered at birth remained low.[158]

3. Persons with disabilities[159]

82. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities welcomed the National Programme for the Advancement and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities 2014–2018, the National Programme of Work and Employment for Persons with Disabilities 2014–2018 and the Programme for the Protection, Rehabilitation and Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities.[160]

83. The same Committee was concerned at discrimination against persons with disabilities, and that, in some states, action was still pending on the adoption of laws prohibiting discrimination on grounds of disability.[161] It recommended that Mexico harmonize its laws with the Convention, so that all federal states eliminated pejorative terminology relating to persons with disabilities.[162]

84. Concerned at the lack of protection against violence and abuse for children with disabilities, it urged Mexico to eliminate all forms of domestic or institutional violence against children with disabilities.[163]

85. The same Committee recommended that Mexico design a national accessibility plan applicable to the physical environment, transport, information and communications.[164]

86. The Committee noted with concern that persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities had frequently been the subject of declarations of non-liability in the context of criminal proceedings,[165] and that they had been denied the right to vote.[166]

87. It recommended that Mexico boost access-to-employment programmes for persons with disabilities.[167]

88. It was concerned about the lack of accessible schools and didactic materials, including textbooks in Braille and sign language interpreters.[168]

89. It was also concerned about restrictions on the right of women with disabilities to access sexual and reproductive health services.[169] It urged Mexico to investigate cases of forced sterilizations of girls, adolescents and women with disabilities and to guarantee their access to justice and reparation.[170]

4. Minorities and indigenous peoples[171]

90. Mexico had recognized that its indigenous population remained highly vulnerable. It had developed a number of mechanisms to promote indigenous people's access to justice in order to reduce that vulnerability.[172] The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples urged Mexico to achieve an equal relationship with indigenous peoples, in order to end human rights abuses. She expressed concern regarding issues such as indigenous peoples' enjoyment of their right to lands and territories, political participation, access to justice and proper consultation.[173]

91. In 2014, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination had noted with satisfaction the State party's efforts to promote dialogue and consultation with indigenous peoples, but had expressed concern about the effectiveness of these consultations and the failure to implement legislative reforms that would protect indigenous peoples' right to be consulted.[174] Although protocols for action on prior consultation had been issued, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that they may not have been systematically implemented, partly owing to their non-binding nature.[175]

92. Mexico acknowledged to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination that, despite the progress made, more efforts were needed to promote awareness and recognition of people of African descent in Mexico.[176] In 2014, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination had urged the State party to make further efforts to recognize the Afro-Mexican population.[177]

5. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[178]

93. The Committee on Migrant Workers noted that Mexico, as a country of origin, transit, destination and return, faced many significant challenges in protecting migrant workers' rights.[179] In that regard, it welcomed the Migration Act and a number of institutional and policy measures, including the 2014–2018 Special Migration Programme, the Special Unit for the Investigation of Crimes against Migrants (2015) and the Mexican External Support Mechanism for Search and Investigation.[180]

94. OHCHR applauded the Government's efforts to provide increased support to Mexican migrants abroad.[181]

95. The Committee on Migrant Workers noted with concern the significant increase in crimes against migrants and was particularly concerned by violence against children and adolescents from third countries while in transit through Mexico and their labour exploitation in the south of the country.[182] The Special Rapporteur on summary executions noted the measures adopted at the local, federal and regional levels to assist transiting migrants, but regretted that the situation of migrants had been affected by the Southern Border Plan.[183]

96. The Committee on Migrant Workers and OHCHR noted with concern that detention of migrants was an automatic measure and that insufficient information was provided to migrants regarding the grounds for their detention or their rights and the available remedies.[184] The Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture noted the disparities between the different detention sites for migrants that had been visited.[185] The Committee on Migrant Workers urged Mexico to ensure due process guarantees in migration-related detention procedures and guarantee migrants their right of access to justice.[186]

97. The same Committee was very concerned about the application of the so-called voluntary assisted return, with no legal assistance or adequate information. It recommended that Mexico prevent the expulsion of migrants and provide alternatives to expulsion or return.[187]

98. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the lack of adequate measures to identify, assist and protect asylum-seeking and refugee children, and the prolonged detention of asylum-seeking children.[188]

99. UNHCR noted that Mexico had committed to expand the scope of programmes on alternative measures to detention to asylum seekers, expand access to basic services, such as through their incorporation in the public health-care system, and to carry out information and awareness-raising campaigns on the asylum procedure. UNHCR commended Mexico for its undertaking to strengthen the Mexican Refugee Agency and the establishment in 2015 of the Special Unit for the Investigation of Crimes against Migrant Persons within the Attorney General's Office.[189]

Notes

[1] Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Mexico will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/LACRegion/Pages/MXIndex.aspx.
[2] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.1–148.10.
[3] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 74, E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 71, A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 6, and www.ohchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=780:la-onu-dh-exhorta-al-estado-mexicano-a-ratificar-el-protocolo-facultativo-del-pacto-internacional-de-derechos-economicos-sociales-y-culturales&Itemid=265.
[4] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 73, E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 72, and A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 6.
[5] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 12, E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 33 (d), and UN-Women submission for the universal periodic review of Mexico, para. 31.
[6] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 64 (e).
[7] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 12. See also UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Mexico, p. 3.
[8] UNHCR submission, p. 3.
[9] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 11.
[10] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 14, A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 6, and http://www.ohchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=1032:la-onu-dh-saluda-la-aprobacion-de-la-ley-general-sobre-desaparicion-de-personas&Itemid=265. See also CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 74, A/69/56, para. 24, and CED/C/MEX/CO/1/Add.2, para. 5.
[11] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 11.
[12] See A/72/56, para. 52. See also A/68/56, paras. 43–54, A/69/56, paras. 45–52, A/70/56, paras. 51 and 65–68, and A/71/56, paras. 59–60.
[13] See A/70/56, paras. 65–68.
[14] See www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/LACRegion/Pages/MXSummary1314.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21216&LangID=E.
[15] OHCHR, "Management", in *OHCHR Report 2015*, p. 57. See also www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16578&LangID=E.
[16] OHCHR, "Funding" and "Funds administered by OHCHR", in *OHCHR Report 2016*, pp. 79 and 116–117, in OHCHR Report 2015, pp. 61, 65, 94 and 98, and in *OHCHR Report 2014*, pp. 63, 67 and 100–101.
[17] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.11–148.16, 148.28–148.35, 148.38–148.39 and 148.101.
[18] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 5 (b), CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 4 (d), E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 3, and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 5 (c).
[19] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 5 (d) and 45, and E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 3. See also CAT/C/MEX/CO/5-6/Add.1, para. 5.
[20] See CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 62.
[21] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 37.
[22] See A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 94.
[23] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.21, 148.39, 148.41 and 148.146.
[24] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 4 (b), CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 4 (b), CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 25, and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 4 (d).
[25] See CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 4 (g), and CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 15.
[26] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 18.
[27] See CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.1, para. 26.
[28] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 15–16 (a).
[29] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, paras. 25–26, and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 11 (b).
[30] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 62.
[31] See A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 75.
[32] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/25/7, para. 148.108.
[33] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 51–52 (a)–(b).
[34] See A/HRC/35/32/Add.2, paras. 5, 7 and 15.
[35] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 11.
[36] See A/HRC/35/32/Add.2, para. 108 (g), and A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 119 (a).
[37] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.19–148.20, 148.48–148.62, 148.65, 148.90–148.91, 148.97 and 148.102.
[38] See A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 15.
[39] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, paras. 7 and 20.
[40] See A/HRC/38/35/Add.2.
[41] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 21–22 (b)–(c).

[42] See www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=1066:onu-dh-la-ley-de-seguridad-interior-consolida-un-modelo-de-seguridad-que-no-ha-dado-los-resultados-esperados&Itemid=265. See also www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22492&LangID=E, www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22535&LangID=E and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22772&LangID=E.

[43] See A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, paras. 12–13, and A/HRC/38/35/Add.2. See also www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22535&LangID=E.

[44] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 10. See also CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 21 (a), A/70/56, paras. 65–68, and A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 18.

[45] See www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=1032:la-onu-dh-saluda-la-aprobacion-de-la-ley-general-sobre-desaparicion-de-personas&Itemid=265.

[46] See CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 4 (a), CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 6 (a), and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22588&LangID=E. See also A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 11, and http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22772&LangID=E.

[47] See A/HRC/28/68/Add.3, paras. 23–25. See also CAT/OP/MEX/2, paras. 20–33 and 39–41, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1.

[48] See A/HRC/28/68/Add.3, para. 84.

[49] See CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 32, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1.

[50] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23055&LangID=E.

[51] See www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=959:la-onu-dh-felicita-al-congreso-de-la-union-por-la-aprobacion-de-la-ley-general-de-tortura&Itemid=265 and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22772&LangID=E. See also A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 11, CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 4 (c), CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 6 (b), CED/C/MEX/CO/1, paras. 15–16, CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 31 (a), and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/7-8/Add.1, p. 4.

[52] See www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=868:la-onu-dh-saluda-la-nueva-ley-de-ejecucion-penal-y-llama-a-su-implementacion-efectiva&Itemid=265. See also CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 6 (d).

[53] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 61. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 49.

[54] See CAT/OP/MEX/2, paras. 68–77, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1.

[55] See CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 8, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1. See also CAT/C/55/D/500/2012, para. 17.5.

[56] See www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=1109:la-onu-dh-saluda-la-aprobacion del-proyecto-de-reforma-constitucional-para-la-eliminacion-del-arraigo-en-mexico&Itemid=265.

[57] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.17–148.18, 148.63–148.64, 148.92–148.96, 148.99–148.100, 148.103–148.109, 148.111–148.113 and 148.137.

[58] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 25. See also CED/C/MEX/CO/1/Add.2, paras. 68–73, and OHCHR, "Highlights of results", in *OHCHR Report 2016*, p. 45.

[59] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 10, and A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 11. See also CAT/C/MEX/CO/5-6/Add.1, para. 182.

[60] See www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=843:onu-dh-mexico-el-nuevo-sistema-penal-oportunidad-historica-para-erradicar-la-tortura-y-proteger-a-las-victimas&Itemid=265. See also CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 6 (c).

[61] See A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 48. See also CED/C/MEX/CO/1, paras. 27–28, CED/C/MEX/CO/1/Add.2, paras. 74–90, CED/C/11/2, p. 14, and CED/C/MEX/CO/1/Add.1, paras. 30–31 and 39.

[62] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, paras. 32–33.

[63] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 44.

[64] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, paras. 5 (c) and 38, CAT/C/MEX/CO/5-6/Add.1, para. 119, CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 6 (g), and CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 5 (b). See also CAT/OP/MEX/1/Add.2, para. 64.

[65] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 38, and CAT/C/MEX/CO/5-6/Add.1, para. 121. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/7-8/Add.1, p. 7.

[66] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 38.

[67] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, paras. 31–32 (d)–(e).

[68] UNHCR submission, p. 3.

[69] See UN-Women submission, paras. 17–18.

[70] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 32. See also CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 65, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1.

[71] See www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=843:onu-dh-mexico-el-nuevo-sistema-penal-oportunidad-historica-para-erradicar-la-tortura-y-proteger-a-las-victimas&Itemid=265.

[72] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22772&LangID=E. See also CAT/OP/MEX/2, paras. 44 and 51–52, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1.
[73] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, paras. 37–39. See also CAT/OP/MEX/2, paras. 53–54, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1.
[74] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 6.
[75] Ibid., para. 16.
[76] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 13 (d) and 14 (e).
[77] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.22 and 148.115–148.136.
[78] See A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, paras. 22–30 and 33–37. See also A/HRC/38/35/Add.2.
[79] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, paras. 7–8. See also A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 16.
[80] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, paras. 30–31 (a)–(b) and (d).
[81] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, paras. 21–22.
[82] See A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, paras. 52–58. See also A/HRC/38/35/Add.2 and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, paras. 27–28.
[83] See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3343978.
[84] See A/HRC/38/35/Add.2.
[85] See CED/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 30, A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, paras. 76–83, and A/HRC/38/35/Add.2. See also CAT/C/MEX/CO/5-6/Add.1, para. 149.
[86] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22489&LangID=E.
[87] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, paras. 7–8. See also OHCHR, "Highlights of results", in *OHCHR Report 2016*, p. 40, A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 115 (l), and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 28.
[88] See www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=990:llama-onu-dh-a-garantizar-una-investigacion-efectiva-de-los-casos-de-espionaje-y-acoso-contra-periodistas-y-personas-defensoras-de-derechos-humanos&Itemid=265.
[89] See A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 41.
[90] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21892&LangID=E.
[91] Letter from the Human Rights Committee to the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 3 April 2013, p. 1, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/MEX/INT_CCPR_FUL_MEX_17120_S.pdf (accessed on 5 March 2018).
[92] See A/HRC/38/35/Add.2.
[93] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.25 and 148.84–148.89.
[94] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, paras. 5 and 15. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 29.
[95] See CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, paras. 29 (a) and (e) and 30.
[96] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 69 (c) and 70 (d)–(e).
[97] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 21.
[98] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/25/7, para. 148.114.
[99] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 22.
[100] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/25/7, para. 148.139.
[101] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 32. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, paras. 45–46.
[102] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 25 (a).
[103] Ibid., para. 26. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 39.
[104] See UN-Women submission, para. 31.
[105] Ibid., para. 27. See also E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 26.
[106] See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3296225.
[107] See CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, paras. 39–40.
[108] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, paras. 32–33.
[109] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/25/7, para. 148.149.
[110] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 30.
[111] Ibid., para. 38.
[112] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.26 and 148.140–148.152.
[113] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 45. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 43.
[114] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 53–54.
[115] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 49.
[116] Ibid., para. 50.
[117] Ibid., para. 57. See also CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, paras. 53–54 (a)–(c).
[118] UNHCR submission, p. 5.
[119] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.153–148.157.
[120] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 60 (a). See also CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 47 (a) and (c) and 48 (a).
[121] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 47 (b) and 49 (a)–(b).
[122] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 62, and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 41.
[123] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 50 (c). See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, paras. 41–42.

[124] See CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 41.
[125] UNHCR submission, p. 2.
[126] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.36 and 148.158–148.163.
[127] See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Mexico, paras. 11–13.
[128] Ibid., para. 21.
[129] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 66 (a).
[130] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 55 (a)–(c) and 56 (a)–(c).
[131] Ibid., paras. 45 and 55 (d).
[132] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.23–148.24, 148.40, 148.42–148.47, 148.66–148.80 and 148.138–148.139.
[133] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 17–18. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, paras. 13–14 and 19–20.
[134] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 21 (c) and 22 (c).
[135] See UN-Women submission, paras. 1 and 3. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, paras. 4 (e), 12 (a), 15–16 and 23.
[136] See CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 4 (h), and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 5 (d).
[137] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 31 (b) and17, CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 33, and E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 39. See also A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 51.
[138] See CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, paras. 15–16.
[139] See UN-Women submission, para. 12. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 47.
[140] UNHCR submission, p. 4.
[141] See CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 17.
[142] See UN-Women submission, para. 24.
[143] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.37, 148.81–148.83 and 148.110.
[144] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 55. See also CAT/OP/MEX/2, para. 6 (e).
[145] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 7.
[146] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 6 (f)–(g).
[147] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 5 (a), and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 5 (g).
[148] See CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 38 (b).
[149] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 39 (c)–(d) and 40 (b)–(e).
[150] Ibid., paras. 37–38. See also CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 51.
[151] See UN-Women submission, para. 15.
[152] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 33–34 (a), (d) and (f). See also para. 31 (c).
[153] Ibid., paras. 35–36 (a)–(b).
[154] Ibid., paras. 65–66 (b)–(c).
[155] Ibid., paras. 63–64 (a)–(b).
[156] Ibid., para. 29. See also para. 71 (b).
[157] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 60.
[158] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 27–28. See also CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 42.
[159] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.27 and 148.164–148.165.
[160] See CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 4 (e)–(f) and (i). See also CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 5 (c), and CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/9, para. 5 (e).
[161] See CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 9.
[162] Ibid., para. 6.
[163] Ibid., paras. 35–36 (a) and (b). See also CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 45 (a) and 46 (a).
[164] See CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, paras. 19–20 (d).
[165] Ibid., paras. 27–28 (a).
[166] Ibid., paras. 55–56.
[167] Ibid., paras. 51 (a), (c) and (e) and 52 (a)–(b).
[168] Ibid., paras. 47–48. See also CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 45 (a) and (d)–(e) and 46 (a) and (e).
[169] See CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, paras. 49–50 (b).
[170] Ibid., paras. 37–38. See also CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, paras. 45 (b)–46 (c).
[171] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.166–148.172.
[172] See CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.1, para. 41, and CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.2, para. 41. See also CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.1, para. 35, CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.2, para. 35, and A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 66.
[173] See www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22417&LangID=E.
[174] Letter dated 26 September 2014 from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 2. Available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CERD/Shared%20Documents/MEX/INT_CERD_FUL_MEX_18412_S.pdf (accessed on 5 March 2018). See also CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.1, paras. *33–34*, and *CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.2, paras. 33–34.*
[175] See E/C.12/MEX/CO/5-6, para. 12. See also CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.1, para. 38, and CERD/C/MEX/CO/16 17/Add.2, para. 38.

[176] See CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.1, para. 31, and CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.2, para. 31. See also CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.1, para. 5, and CERD/C/MEX/CO/16-17/Add.2, para. 5.

[177] Letter dated 26 September 2014 from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 1. Available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CERD/Shared%20Documents/MEX/INT_CERD_FUL_MEX_18412_S.pdf (accessed on 5 March 2018).

[178] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.173–148.176.

[179] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 3. See also A/HRC/37/51/Add.2, para. 74.

[180] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, paras. 5 (c) and 6. See also CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 4 (j), and CED/C/MEX/CO/1/Add.1, paras. 16–17.

[181] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21216&LangID=E.

[182] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, paras. 35 and 55 (e). See also CED/C/MEX/CO/1, para. 23.

[183] See A/HRC/32/39/Add.2, para. 54. See also CED/C/MEX/CO/1/Add.1, para. 27.

[184] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 39. See also www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22772&LangID=E, CAT/OP/MEX/2, paras. 86–93, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1.

[185] See CAT/OP/MEX/2, paras. 86–93, and CAT/OP/MEX/2/Add.1.

[186] See CMW/C/MEX/CO/3, para. 40 (a) and (d).

[187] Ibid., paras. 43–44 (b)–(c).

[188] See CRC/C/MEX/CO/4-5, para. 57 (a)–(b).

[189] UNHCR submission, p. 2.

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Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Mexico*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 45 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. The National Human Rights Commission urged Mexico to ratify the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189); and other regional treaties.[2]

3. The National Human Rights Commission was concerned that Mexico had not recognized the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive individual communications.[3]

4. The National Human Rights Commission noted that the prevalence of corruption perpetuated structural inequality, poverty, exclusion and violence and called for its prevention and punishment.[4]

5. The National Human Rights Commission stated that the bodies that were responsible for providing security were those that committed the greatest violations of personal security.[5]

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6. The National Human Rights Commission has challenged the constitutionality of the Internal Security Act before the Supreme Court on account of the lack of legal certainty and the discretionary power of the authorities to allow the army to act.[6]

7. The National Human Rights Commission recommended gradually withdrawing soldiers from public security operations; improving the accusatorial criminal justice system; professionalizing the police force by means of a reform; and establishing an autonomous attorney general's office.[7]

8. The National Human Rights Commission stated that forced disappearance remained a structural problem within the institutional framework and the operation of State bodies, but it welcomed the approval of the General Act on Forced Disappearance, Disappearance Committed by Private Individuals and the National Search System and called for implementing regulations to be issued.[8]

9. The National Human Rights Commission noted that torture occurred immediately after a person's arrest, before the person was handed over to the competent authority, but that the General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment had strengthened the national mechanism for the prevention of torture.[9]

10. The National Human Rights Commission called for preventive custody to be abolished and for the Code of Military Justice and the Military Code of Criminal Procedure to be aligned with international standards.[10]

11. The National Human Rights Commission reported that human rights violations continued to go unpunished, for example in the case involving 43 students of the rural teacher training college in Ayotzinapa, Guerrero and the case concerning Tlatlaya, Mexico State.[11]

12. The National Human Rights Commission stated that it was urgently necessary for government officials to recognize the work of human rights defenders and journalists; properly implement the Act on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists; and strengthen the corresponding protection mechanism.[12]

13. The National Human Rights Commission called for the implementation of public policies designed to create a safe and respectful environment for journalists, the media and human rights defenders.[13]

14. The National Human Rights Commission noted that 82.9 per cent of human trafficking victims were women, that 39.8 per cent of them were under 18 years old and that there were still 10 states where exemptions and exceptions made it possible to marry a minor.[14]

15. The National Human Rights Commission is concerned about the lack of convictions in cases of sexual abuse and femicide, despite the General Act on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence and the laws that are in place in all states.[15]

16. The National Human Rights Commission noted that the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents marked a step forward but that it was concerned about the situation of children and adolescents, especially unaccompanied migrant children.[16]

17. The National Human Rights Commission reported that indigenous peoples remained in a precarious situation and asserted that prior and informed consultations should be held with communities that were affected by development projects and business operations.[17]

18. The National Human Rights Commission stated that the granting of constitutional recognition to the Afrodescendent population in Mexico should be treated as a priority.[18]

19. The National Human Rights Commission mentioned the need to rethink migration policy, placing greater emphasis on respect for human rights, and to promote the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.[19]

20. The National Human Rights Commission expressed concerns about the situation of persons displaced by violence linked to organized crime, religious issues, megaprojects and natural phenomena.[20]

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations[21] and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[22]

21. Joint submission (JS) 15 and Advocates for Human Rights (AHR) recommended that Mexico should ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.[23] JS15 recommended ratifying articles 31 and 32 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.[24]

22. Save the Children noted that the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure was pending.[25]

23. The Federal District Human Rights Commission recommended ratifying the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons and the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance.[26]

24. International Centre for Trade Union Rights (ICTUR) recommended that Mexico ratify ILO Convention N° 98 on the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining (1949).[27]

B. National human rights framework[28]

25. With respect to recommendation 148.39,[29] JS7 reported that there were no specific mechanisms for follow-up to recommendations or indicators for the evaluation of measures at the federal level.[30]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[31]

26. JS14 recognized developments such as specific protocols, anti-discrimination campaigns, the National Day to Combat Homophobia, national surveys on non-discrimination and dialogues with social organizations for the protection of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.[32] AHR noted that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex persons continued to experience discrimination, harassment and violence.[33]

27. JS14 recommended designing, budgeting for and establishing an official register of hate crimes against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons in Mexico.[34] AHR recommended that Mexico amend the Criminal Codes of all Mexican States so that crimes committed based on the victim's sexual orientation or gender identity are considered hate crimes.[35]

28. The Federal District Human Rights Commission reported that progress had been made in Mexico City, as it was now possible to request a new birth certificate based on gender identity and same-sex marriage had been legalized, although restrictive interpretations of the law prevented same-sex couples from registering their children and led to other forms of discrimination.[36]

Development, the environment, and business and human rights[37]

29. JS6 stated that structural impunity and the lack of compliance with business and human rights principles had specific impacts on groups in vulnerable situations, such as women, young persons, indigenous peoples, campesinos and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex persons.[38]

30. JS6 recommended reviewing the legislation relating to the energy reform in order to incorporate clear provisions on improving the living conditions, work, health and education of indigenous peoples and campesinos.[39]

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person[40]

31. Fundación Vida (Life Foundation) reported that kidnapping was widespread, against a backdrop of violence, impunity and corruption.[41] J2 drew attention to the recurrent and widespread problem of hidden graves, which showed the challenges of protecting life.[42] International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) referred to the implications of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons for the right to life.[43]

32. Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI) noted that the decade-long militarization strategy employed in Mexico's so-called "War on Drugs" had resulted in grave human rights violations by Mexican federal forces.[44] OSJI recommended that Mexico establish an international mechanism, composed of Mexican and international staff and based inside Mexico, with a mandate to independently investigate and, when necessary, prosecute atrocity crimes.[45]

33. Amnesty International (AI) stated that Congress had approved the law on "Interior Security" in December 2017. The law increased the role of the armed forces in public security and did not provide for adequate civilian control over the armed forces.[46] JS11 stated that the law also threatened freedoms of association and expression.[47] JS17 noted that the law established extremely vague definitions for internal security threats and assigned intelligence-gathering tasks to the armed forces. The Law was currently the subject of multiple constitutionality challenges before the Supreme Court.[48]

34. JS20 stated that the Government had been reluctant to accept that forced disappearance was a widespread problem.[49] AI noted that enforced disappearances with the involvement of State agents and disappearances by non-state actors continued to occur throughout Mexico. The whereabouts of 35,410 people remained unknown, according to the National Register of Missing and Disappeared Persons.[50] Human Rights Watch (HRW) stated that the Attorney General's Office had started 369 investigations into enforced disappearances but had not obtained any conviction.[51]

35. JS18 stated that the enforced disappearance of 43 students of Isidro Burgos teacher training college in Ayotzinapa, in September 2014, had revealed the extent of the human rights crisis and the macrocriminal context, acting as an urgent call to combat impunity. The technical assistance team set up by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights had identified flaws such as the failure to carry out a search immediately after the disappearance, the planting of evidence, the manipulation of chains of custody and the widespread use of torture during the investigation.[52]

36. AI noted that in October 2017, Congress had passed a general law on enforced disappearances and disappearances by non-state actors that defined the crime in accordance with international law and provided important tools to prevent and prosecute these crimes.[53] HRW added that the law still needed to be implemented.[54]

37. JS10 referred to torture as a common practice.[55] JS20 added that 95 per cent of cases of torture occurred during investigations and that the offence of torture went completely unpunished.[56]

38. The Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL) stated that, although positive measures had been taken, such as the adoption of the General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the establishment of a special unit for the investigation of torture within the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and the promulgation of a new approved protocol for the investigation of torture, the application of these standards had not resulted in the effective prevention and punishment of torture.[57]

39. JS18 recommended ensuring that the provisions of the General Act on Forced Disappearance, Disappearance Committed by Private Individuals and the National Search

System and the General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment were promptly incorporated into the legislation of all federative entities and effectively implemented, with sufficient funding and an open process of appointing special prosecutors.[58]

40. JS17 noted that the National Law on Execution of Criminal Judgments represented an advance for the penitentiary system and for ensuring that the execution of criminal judgments was guided by the principal of reinsertion in society.[59] The Federal District Human Rights Commission referred to violations of the rights of detainees in Mexico City.[60]

41. AHR noted although the "*arraigo*" was designed specifically to combat organized crime, it had been criticized for being used by the authorities to coerce confessions from suspects under torture.[61] JS20 stated that preventive custody of this kind was a form of arbitrary detention that lasted up to 80 days.[62]

42. JS10 reported that teachers in Oaxaca who had opposed the education reform had been arbitrarily detained.[63]

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[64]

43. JS18 reported that the Code of Military Justice had been amended in 2014 to establish, for the first time, a restriction on military jurisdiction in cases of human rights violations against civilians.[65] JS20 added that it had not been possible to strip military courts of their jurisdiction over cases of human rights violations against members of the military.[66] AI recommended that Mexico amend the Code of Military Justice to ensure that all allegations of human rights violations committed by members of the armed forces, irrespective of the civilian or military character of the victim, are properly investigated, prosecuted and tried exclusively by civilian judicial authorities.[67]

44. JS17 documented hundreds of cases, showing that Mexico's criminal justice system suffered from corruption and collusion with criminal groups, was excessively bureaucratic, and lacked independence, professionalism and accountability mechanisms.[68]

45. JS20 reported that prosecutors constantly sought to avoid prosecuting public officials by obstructing proceedings and that the reclassification of offences, the practice of concealing or tampering with evidence, the lack of independent forensic services and the lack of judicial independence had contributed to the serious crisis of impunity.[69]

46. JS11 stated in February 2014, Mexico had amended its Constitution to allow the creation of a new Fiscalía General de la República, one with autonomy from the executive branch and an independent budget; however, Congress had yet to carry out additional constitutional and legal reforms.[70] JS20 and AHR recommended establishing an autonomous and independent attorney general's office, with its own budget for conducting impartial investigations.[71]

47. JS17 noted that the new adversarial criminal justice system represented an unprecedented advance in the design and normative framework of criminal procedure, but due to insufficient will and capacity within prosecutors' offices to adjust their practices, the last few years had seen public calls for counter-reforms.[72] AHR stated that the new adversarial justice system had replicated old problems.[73]

48. JS20 reported that impunity in Mexico was widespread and was the cause and consequence of the serious crimes that were committed there.[74] JS21 noted that the overall rate of impunity for attacks on journalists was over 99 per cent, which served to only encourage a cycle of violence.[75] JS20 recommended setting up an additional international mechanism to combat impunity, under the auspices of the United Nations.[76]

49. JS6 noted the existence of the Executive Commission for Victim Support but asserted that some of the measures taken by that institution harmed and victimized people further.[77]

50. JS12 noted that a constitutional reform created a National Anticorruption Agency and provided for the creation of 32 Anticorruption Systems at the State level. Nineteen States complied with these new obligations, while 11 others almost completed the

necessary steps to do so; however, most of the necessary legislative work was still pending in Chihuahua and Tlaxcala.[78]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[79]

51. JS8 was concerned that impunity and the lack of protection for religious leaders continued to have a negative impact on the right to freedom of religion or belief. It stated that between November 2013 and February 2018, 27 religious leaders were killed.[80] ADF International and European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ) noted that the persecution against Christians came from organised criminal organisations and cartels.[81]

52. JS9 noted that no progress had been made towards media pluralism, despite the approval of the Federal Telecommunications and Broadcasting Act in 2014.[82] CS recommended that Mexico implement Telecommunications Law Article 89 in consultation with indigenous media practitioners.[83] JS21 stated that the Transparency and Access to Information Law, was world leading in the legal protection, but shortcomings had remained in its implementation.[84]

53. JS21 noted that while the Federal Constitution protected freedom of expression and information, provisions in many states' criminal codes remained incompatible with international human rights law, and were routinely relied upon to criminalize the work of journalists and undermined the public's right to know using, for instance, provisions on defamation, calumny and insult of state officials.[85]

54. JS17 noted that from 2012–2017, at least 41 journalists and 110 human rights defenders were murdered.[86] International Centre for Trade Union Rights (ICTUR) reported on the killing of trade unionists.[87] AI stated that impunity persisted for most cases as allegations of harassment and other attacks were not properly investigated.[88]

55. Association for Progressive Communications (APC) had found that women such as feminists, journalists, sexual rights activists and women human rights defenders who were in the public eye were more likely to be subject to online gender based violence, identifying six tendencies in this regard.[89]

56. JS6 noted that community and indigenous leaders and human rights defenders involved in proceedings concerning lands and territories were particularly vulnerable, as they faced persecution by the State and the private sector.[90]

57. JS9, JS10 and Taula per Mèxic (Table for Mexico) referred to the murder of human rights defenders and indigenous and community leaders, in Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas and Veracruz in particular.[91] JS18 referred to the situation in Guerrero,[92] while the Federal District Human Rights Commission referred to the situation in Mexico City.[93]

58. Reporters Without Borders (RSF-RWB) noted that in 2017 alone, no fewer than 11 journalists were killed in Mexico. Those mainly responsible for such attacks and threats were law enforcement officials and politicians, drug cartels and criminal gangs.[94]

59. JS9 referred to cases of journalists whose homes or offices had been raided and who had been arrested arbitrarily, physically assaulted, kidnapped, tortured or killed for covering issues linked to local politics, corruption, violence committed by the security forces, organized crime and drug trafficking.[95]

60. JS9 noted that the work of civil society was hindered by the Government's illegal surveillance of journalists, human rights defenders, organizations and activists, using spyware called Pegasus, which was developed by NSO Group.[96]

61. JS9 stated that the establishment of a protection mechanism for human rights defenders and journalists was certainly a step forward but the effectiveness of that mechanism was limited by implementation problems.[97] AI highlighted the establishment of a special unit on prevention, monitoring and analysis, training for its personnel, and the evaluation of the protection measures provided.[98] JS15 reported that the mechanism had maintained a constant dialogue with civil society.[99]

62. JS21 noted that the Protection Mechanism's budget had been drastically reduced, undermining its ability to provide effective assistance to the Mechanism's Prevention,

Monitoring and Analysis Unit's work.[100] JS7 mentioned obstacles relating to resource management; human resources; investigation, prevention and evaluation; and impunity.[101]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery[102]

63. Comisión Unidos contra la Trata (United Against Human Trafficking Commission) (CUvT) noted that, although legislation on human trafficking had been passed, the offence continued to be overlooked, there were few convictions and not only was there corruption but the authorities were also unaware of the legislation.[103]

64. JS4 reported that the Programme to Combat Trafficking in Persons had focused on providing information for prevention purposes and ensuring that the authorities fulfilled their obligations in the fields of prevention and victim support; however, the dissemination of information and other preventive measures in schools remained insufficient.[104]

65. JS4 reported that, in areas that were popular with tourists and border areas, children suffered exploitation and were particularly vulnerable to human trafficking.[105]

Right to privacy and family life[106]

66. APC stressed that Mexico was part of the core group leading resolutions on the right to privacy in the digital age at the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly.[107] AccessNow informed that in 2017 Mexico had enacted the Federal Law of Protection of Personal Data in the Possession of Private Parties in order to protect individuals' personal data.[108] JS21 noted that Federal Law had become an instrument of online censorship.[109] JS21 recommended that Mexico reform the Federal Law on the Protection of Personal Data Held by Private Parties and the General Data Protection Law for Obligated Entities, in order to include an explicit exception limiting the right to cancel and to oppose, where the information is in the public interest.[110]

67. JS16 reported on the inadequate regulation of communications surveillance, illegal and unchecked surveillance, the purchase and irregular use of surveillance malware, spying on journalists and the lack of investigations.[111] JS16 recommended adopting legislation and carrying out the necessary reforms in order to ensure that surveillance tools were purchased and used in a way that was legal, necessary, proportional and respectful of human rights.[112]

68. Save the Children and JS12 recommended aligning the legal frameworks of all the federative entities with the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents so as to establish 18 years old as the minimum age for marriage, without exemptions or exceptions.[113]

69. JS14 recommended amending article 4 of the Constitution on the right to a family by removing the references to men and women in order to ensure the recognition of marriage between any persons, regardless of sex or gender.[114]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[115]

70. ICTUR recommend that Mexico continue the process of law reform to give workers greater democratic control over their representation at the workplace.[116]

71. JS4 reported that indigenous persons suffered discrimination when they travelled around the city in search of work.[117]

Right to social security[118]

72. The Federal District Human Rights Commission stated that, in Mexico City, police officers worked tirelessly for insufficient pay and without any guarantee of social security.[119]

Right to an adequate standard of living[120]

73. JS23 noted that Mexico faced numerous challenges to ensuring the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation to all.[121]

Right to health[122]

74. JS19 raised concerns about the dismantling and gradual privatization of the health sector and noted that the first step in that direction had been the progressive dismantling of the Mexican Social Security Institute and the Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Employees.[123]

75. The Mexican Foundation for Family Planning (MEXFAM) stated that abortion was legal throughout the country (32 federative entities) if the pregnancy was the result of rape; however, it was permitted in only 29 federative entities in cases where the pregnancy placed the mother's life at risk, in 10 federative entities in cases where the pregnancy posed a severe risk to the mother's health and in 13 federative entities in cases where a congenital malformation had been identified.[124] MEXFAM recommended that the criminal codes of all federative entities should guarantee access to abortion at least on grounds of health; in cases of rape; in cases where the mother's life was at risk; and on socioeconomic grounds or grounds of social deprivation.[125]

76. JS7 noted that the law on conscientious objection would be a step backwards in cases where abortion had been legalized.[126] In this issue, ADF International encouraged Mexico to guarantee the right to conscientious objection.[127]

77. JS13 reported that Mexico had the highest rate of child obesity and the second highest rate of adult obesity in the world, which had led to the declaration of a public health emergency.[128] JS13 also raised concerns relating to the labelling of food and drink, and advertising aimed at children.[129]

78. Fundación Interamericana del Corazón (Inter-American Heart Foundation) (FICMX) referred to the problem of smoking and the issues of tobacco advertising and taxation, and called for amendments to the General Act on Tobacco Control.[130]

79. Treatment Action Group (TAG) recommended that Mexico align national tuberculosis programs with international standards ensuring access to the highest available standards, particularly in diagnosis, treatment and prevention.[131]

80. The Federal District Human Rights Commission stated that public health institutions in Mexico City were not structurally equipped to cater for 8 million inhabitants.[132]

Right to education[133]

81. JS19 noted that there was a trend towards the privatization of education and that the costs of public education were increasingly being shouldered by families.[134]

82. JS4 noted that the new education model of 2017 focused on the development of indigenous and migrant communities; however, there were still significant shortcomings in teacher training, which hindered the provision of quality education with due regard for cultural diversity.[135]

83. JS19 asserted that multigrade indigenous and mainstream primary schools lacked teaching materials and that teachers were not properly trained.[136] JS4 reported that one fifth of indigenous children between 3 and 17 years old did not attend school and one tenth were not in the appropriate grade.[137] JS4 noted that access to education was severely affected by the lack of birth registration, especially in indigenous areas and the most remote areas of the country.[138]

84. JS3 recommended improving school infrastructure and increasing the budget and the teacher training provided in order to ensure the effective inclusion of persons with disabilities.[139]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[140]

85. With regard to recommendation 148.23,[141] JS7 reported that some state and local laws had not yet been aligned with the General Act on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence, 10 years after its adoption.[142] MEXFAM recommended incorporating sexual and

reproductive rights into the General Act on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence, as a cross-cutting theme.[143]

86. With respect to recommendation 148.68,[144] JS7 commented positively on the 2014–2018 Comprehensive Programme to Prevent, Address, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women, which was in accordance with the Constitution, the Planning Act and the General Act on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence.[145]

87. JS4 noted that a warning mechanism to protect women from gender-based violence had been launched in January 2018, pursuant to the General Act on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence; however, the situation remained very serious.[146] Several organizations mentioned that violence against women was an ongoing problem.[147]

88. The Federal District Human Rights Commission stated that Mexico City was the entity with the highest level of violence against women,[148] while JS10 reported on the rise in femicidal violence in Oaxaca, indicating that 475 femicides had been committed between 2013 and 2017.[149]

Children[150]

89. JS3 and Save the Children noted that improvements had been made to the legal and institutional frameworks to ensure respect for the rights of children and adolescents, such as the introduction of the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents and the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents, but that federal and local legislation had not been brought into line with the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents.[151] JS10 noted that the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents did not have a budget or a clear programme of work.[152]

90. Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) noted that the General Law on the Rights of Children and Adolescents enacted in 2014 mentioned corporal punishment, but it did not explicitly repealed the "right of correction".[153]

GIEACPC and Save the Children recommended ensuring that corporal and psychological punishment were explicitly prohibited in the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents and in the civil and family codes of the 32 federative entities.[154]

91. JS12 referred extensively to the sexual exploitation of children, including exploitation of children in prostitution; online child sexual exploitation; child sexual exploitation materials, trafficking of children for sexual purposes; sexual exploitation of children in the context of travel and tourism and child, early and forced marriage.[155] JS12 recommended that Mexico establish dedicated units in the law enforcement and prosecution offices that address sexual exploitation of children at the Federal level and in all States.[156]

Persons with disabilities[157]

92. The Federal District Human Rights Commission noted that the legal capacity of persons with disabilities was not recognized and that legal incompetence and interdiction proceedings were still provided for in local and federal civil legislation.[158]

93. JS4 recommended continuing to adopt the necessary measures to raise public awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities.[159]

Minorities and indigenous peoples[160]

94. Cultural Survival (CS) noted that Mexico had not obtained Indigenous Peoples' Free, Prior and Informed Consent regarding land usage, and the disregard for indigenous rights to land, with major projects implemented without consultation.[161] JS15 and CS recommended taking steps to ensure respect for rights relating to consultation and free, prior and informed consent.[162]

95. JS10 reported that there had been an increase in violations against indigenous peoples in Oaxaca as a result of energy and extraction projects and the creation of the special economic area in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.[163] The Federal District Human Rights Commission referred to the situation of indigenous persons in Mexico City and the need to

adopt secondary legislation on access to justice, means of subsistence and the effective protection of their property rights.[164]

96. JS1 noted that constitutional recognition had been granted to the Afro-Mexican population in the states of Guerrero and Oaxaca and, more recently, in Mexico City and Veracruz and recommended making further progress in that regard at the federal and local levels and establishing an institution to support Afro-Mexican peoples and communities.[165]

97. JS1 recommended including specific programmes and budgets for the promotion of the rights of Afro-Mexican women in the operating rules of the National Institute for Women.[166]

98. The Federal District Human Rights Commission stated that persons of African descent accounted for 1.8 per cent of the population of Mexico City and had historically suffered marginalization and discrimination.[167]

Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[168]

99. Clínica Internacional de Derechos Humanos (International Human Rights Clinic) (CUCSH) noted that the number of detentions had increased exponentially after the approval of the 2014–2018 Special Migration Programme.[169] JS17 noted that Mexico had enacted the Special Program on Migration; nonetheless, migrants and individuals falling under the scope of international protection continued to suffer systematic and systemic rights violations.[170]

100. JS17 noted that the program, which had truly shaped migration policy, was the Integral Program to Attend to the Southern Border, which had militarized the southeast of the country.[171]

101. CUCSH commented on the challenges of coordination between the migration and welfare authorities and their impact on the protection of the rights of migrant children.[172] CUCSH recommended expanding and improving the network of units and shelters at the national level.[173]

102. JS5 stated that the amendment to article 11 of the Constitution and the Act on Refugees, Complementary Protection and Political Asylum had not been properly implemented.[174]

103. JS5 reported that asylum seekers were still frequently detained and that it was difficult for them to gain access to a lawyer or an interpreter once they had been taken to a detention centre.[175] JS14 referred to the challenges faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender migrants and asylum seekers.[176]

104. JS5 reported problems relating to access to refugee status recognition procedures and access to interpreters, and problems with the decisions of the Mexican Commission for Aid to Refugees.[177] JS3 stated that it was still common for child asylum seekers to be detained.[178]

105. JS20 stated that one of the consequences of the serious crisis of impunity and violence was forced internal displacement, which had affected at least 310,527 people.[179] JS17 referred to the impact of forced internal displacement in at least 12 federative entities.[180] JS18 recommended adopting effective measures to address the problem of forced displacement and gathering official data.[181] Save the Children recommended drawing up regional public policies on internal displacement and mechanisms to protect child and adolescent migrants travelling through the northern triangle of Central America and Mexico.[182]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org. (One asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with "A" status).

Individual submissions

AccessNow	AccessNow (United States of America);
ADF International	ADF International (Switzerland);
AHR	Advocates for Human Rights (United States of America);
AI	Amnesty International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
APC	Association for Progressive Communications (South Africa);
CDHDF	Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Distrito Federal (México);
CEJIL	Centro por la Justicia y el Derecho Internacional (United States of America);
CS	Cultural Survival (United States of America);
CUCSH	Clínica Internacional de Derechos Humanos (México);
CUVT	Comisión Unidos contra la Trata AC (México);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice (France);
FICMX	Fundación Interamericana del Corazón (Mexico);
Fundación Vida	Fundacion Vida Grupo Ecologico Verde (Spain);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
HRW	Human Rights Watch (Switzerland);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (Switzerland);
ICTUR	International Centre for Trade Union Rights (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
MEXFAM	Fundación Mexicana para la Planificación Familiar A.C (México);
OSJI	Open Society Justice Initiative (United States of America);
RSF-RWB	Reporters Without Borders International (France);
Save the Children	Save the Children Mexico (Mexico);
TAG	Treatment Action Group (United States of America);
Taula Per Mexic	Asociacion por la Paz y los Derechos Humanos Taula per Mexic (Spain).

Joint submissions:

JS1	**Joint submission 1 submitted by**: Fundación Afromexicana Petra Morga, A.C., Mano amiga de la costa chica, A.C., Presente y Cambio, Ciudadania Activa MX, Proyecto Ascendencia México, A.C., Red de Mujeres Guerreras Afromexicanas, Unidad para el Progreso de Oaxaca, A.C (México);
JS2	**Joint submission 2 submitted by**: Programa de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Iberoamericana, Ciudad de Mexico-Tijuana, Programa Institucional de Derechos Humanos y Paz del Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente, Instituto de Derechos Humanos "Ignacio Ellacuría, SJ" de la Universidad Iberoamericana, Puebla, Programa de Derechos Humanos y Educación para la Paz de la Universidad Iberoamericana, Torreón, Instituto Superior Intercultural Ayuuk. **Organizaciones**: Data Cívica, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Artículo 19 (Mexico);
JS3	**Joint submission 3 submitted by**: Fundación Marista por la Solidaridad Internacional, FMSI, Oficina Internacional Católica de la Infancia, BICE, Dominicans for Justice and Peace, Educando en los Derechos y la Solidaridad, EducaDyS, Centro de Apoyo Marista al Migrante, CAMMI, Colectivo de Organizaciones e Instituciones por los Derechos de la Infancia en Jalisco, Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Francisco de Vitoria, FM4 Paso Libre, Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Matías de Córdova, Voces Mesoamericanas, Red de Documentación de las Organizaciones Defensoras de Migrantes Foro Socioambiental de Guadalajara (Mexico);
JS4	**Joint submission 4 submitted by**: IIMA- Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice;

VIDES International – International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education, Development (Switzerland);

JS5 **Joint submission 5 submitted by**: American Friends Service Committee, Asylum Access México, Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Matías de Córdova, A.C.; Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos; Casa del Migrante de Saltillo — Frontera con Justicia, A.C.; Programa Casa Refugiados, A.C.; Sin Fronteras, I.A.P.; Coalición Internacional contra la Detención (IDC, siglas en inglés); (México);

JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by**: Centro de Derechos Humanos "Fray Francisco de Vitoria OP", A.C. y la Asociación Dominicans for Justice and Peace (Order of Preachers). (Switzerland);

JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by**: Musas de Metal Grupo de Mujeres Gay A.C. y Sexual Rights Initiative (Argentina);

JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by**: Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW) and Impulso18. (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by**: CIVICUS: Alianza Mundial para la Participación Ciudadana y Frente por la Libertad de Expresión y la Protesta Social (South Africa);

JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by**: Consorcio para el diálogo Parlamentario y la equidad Oaxaca A.C. Comité de Defensa Integral de los Derechos Humanos Gobixha A.C. Espiral por la Vida A.C. Servicios para una Educación Alternativa A.C. (Mexico);

JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by**: Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL), the Due Process of Law Foundation (DPLF), the German Network for Human Rights in Mexico, Latin America Working Group (LAWG), the Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI), Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights, the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), and the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT). (United States of America);

JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by**: ECPAT Mexico with ECPAT International (Thailand);

JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by**: El Poder del Consumidor A.C., Semillas de Vida A.C., Proyecto Alimente A.C., FIAN Internacional, Sección México, The Hunger Project México (México);

JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by**: Fundación Arcoiris por el Respeto a la Diversidad Sexual, A.C. Las Reinas Chulas Cabaret y Derechos Humanos, A.C. Closet de Sor Juana A.C. Almas Cautivas A.C. Letra S, Sida, Cultura y Vida Cotidiana A.C. Asociación Internacional de Lesbianas Gays, Bisexuales, Trans e Intersex, Sección América Latina. ILGA-LAC Asociación Internacional de Lesbianas Gays, Bisexuales, Trans e Intersex. ILGA World. (México);

JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by**: Peace Brigades Internacional PBI México and Coordinadora Alemana por los derechos humanos en México (México);

JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by**: La Red en Defensa de los Derechos Digitales (R3D) y Privacy International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by**: 1. Artículo 19 2. Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos (Asilegal) 3. Casa del Migrante Saltillo (CMS) 4. Centro de Derechos Humanos "Fray Bartolomé de Las Casas" 5. Centro de Derechos Humanos "Fray Francisco de Vitoria O.P" 6. Centro de Derechos Humanos "Fray Matías de Córdova" 7. Centro de Derechos Humanos "Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez" (Centro

Prodh) 8. Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Montaña, Tlachinollan 9. Centro de Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres (Cedehm) 10. Centro de Investigación y Capacitación Propuesta Cívica 11. Centro de Justicia para la Paz y el Desarrollo 12. Centro de los Derechos del Migrante (CDM) 13. Centro Diocesano para los Derechos Humanos "Fray Juan de Larios" 14. Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (Cemda) 15. Ciudadanos en Apoyo a los Derechos Humanos (Cadhac) 16. Colectivo contra la Tortura y la Impunidad (CCTI) 17. Comisión Ciudadana de Derechos Humanos del Noroeste 18. Comisión Mexicana de Defensa Y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (CMDPDH) 19. Comité Cristiano de Solidaridad Monseñor Romero 20. Comité de Defensa Integral de Derechos Humanos Gobixha (Código DH) 21. Coordinadora Nacional Agua para Todxs Agua para la Vida 22. Documenta, Análisis y Acción para la Justicia Social 23. Efecto Útil. Centro de Monitoreo sobre Organismos Públicos de Derechos Humanos 24. Estancia del Migrante González y Martínez 25. Frente Cívico Tonalteco 26. Fundación para la Justicia y el Estado Democrático de Derecho 27. Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación 28. Idemo, Iniciativas para el Desarrollo de la Mujer Oaxaqueña 29. I(dh)eas, Litigio Estratégico en Derechos Humanos 30. Instituto de Derechos Humanos Ignacio Ellacuría, S.J. Universidad Iberoamericana-Puebla 31. Instituto Mexicano de Derechos Humanos y Democracia (IMDHD) 32. Los Comuneros de Tezontepec de Aldama Hidalgo 33. Proyecto de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales (Prodesc) 34. Proyecto sobre Organización, Desarrollo, Educación e Investigación (PODER) 35. Red Balance Promoción para el Desarrollo y Juventud AC 36. Red Jesuita con Migrantes México 37. Red por los Derechos de la Infancia en México (REDIM) 38. Respuesta Alternativa, A. C. Servicio de Derechos Humanos y Desarrollo Comunitario 39. Serapaz, Servicios y Asesoría para la Paz 40. Sin Fronteras, IAP 41. Voces Mesoamericanas. Acción con Pueblos Migrantes AC Espacio de Coordinación de Organizaciones Civiles sobre Derechos Económicos, Sociales, Culturales y Ambientales (Espacio DESC) Redes: 1. Red Nacional de Organismos Civiles de Derechos Humanos "Todos los Derechos para Todas y Todos" (conformada por 84 organizaciones en 23 estados de la República mexicana); 2. La REDODEM: Red de Organizaciones Defensoras de Personas Migrantes; 3. Grupo de Trabajo de Políticas Migratoria; y 4. Espacio OSC. (México);

JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by**: Regional Center for the Defense of Human Rights "José María Morelos y Pavón" Center for Human Rights of the Mountain "Tlachinollan" (México);

JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by**: Red Nacional de Derechos Humanos; Consejo Nacional para la Defensa del Derecho Humano a la Salud; Comité de base de derechos humanos Digna Ochoa de Chiapas; Liga Mexicana para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos-Filial Region Sureste (México);

JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by**: Comisión Mexicana De Defensa Y Promoción De Derechos Humanos, Organización Mundial Contra la Tortura; International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH); I(dh)eas, Litigio Estratégico en Derechos Humanos. (México);

JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by**: ARTICLE 19, Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) and PEN International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by**: Friends of The African Union Global Solutions Center (FAU); New Future Foundation, Inc. (NFF); Projects of LIFE Lara (United States of America).

National human rights institution

CNDH La Comision Nacional de Derechos Humanos, (Mexico).

[2] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 9.
[3] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 4.
[4] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 3.
[5] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 3.
[6] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 6.
[7] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 6.
[8] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 4.
[9] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 4.
[10] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 5.
[11] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 3.
[12] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 5.
[13] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 6.
[14] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 8.
[15] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 6.
[16] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 8.
[17] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 7.
[18] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 7.
[19] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 8.
[20] CNDH, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Mexico, Mexico 2018, Tercer ciclo, p. 8.
[21] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

[22] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.1–148.10.
[23] JS15, p. 6 and AHR, p. 1.
[24] JS15, p. 6.
[25] Save the Children, p. 1.
[26] CDHDF, pp. 4–5.
[27] ICTUR, p. 5.
[28] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.11–148.16, 148.28–148.35, 148.38–148.39, 148.101.
[29] See A/HRC/25/7, para. 148.39 (Colombia).
[30] JS7, p. 2.

[31] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.21, 148.39, 148.41, 148.146.
[32] JS14, p. 2.
[33] AHR, p. 4.
[34] JS14, p. 9.
[35] AHR, p. 5.
[36] CDHDF, p. 5.
[37] For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/25/7, para. 148.108.
[38] JS6, p. 5.
[39] JS6, p. 7.
[40] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.19–148.20, 148.48–148.62, 148.65, 148.90–148.91, 148.97, 148.102.
[41] Fundación Vida, pp. 2–5.
[42] J2, pp. 2–6. See also JS20, p. 9.
[43] ICAN, p. 1.
[44] OSJI, p. 1.
[45] OSJI, p. 3.
[46] AI, p. 3.
[47] JS11, p. 2.
[48] JS17, p. 2. See also CDHDF (p.6), CEJIL (p.2), OSJI, p. 3, Taula Per Mexic, p. 1, JS6, p. 4, JS7, p. 1, JS9, p. 14, JS15, p. 3, JS18, p. 4, JS20, p. 5, JS21, p. 1.
[49] JS20, p. 7.
[50] AI, p. 5. See also Taula Per Mexic, p. 3, JS10, p. 8, JS11, p. 6, JS17, p. 2, JS19, pp. 11–12.
[51] HRW, p. 3.
[52] JS18, p. 7. See also AI, p. 5, CS, p. 2, ICTUR, p. 4, OSJI, p. 6, JS9, p. 8, JS15, p. 2, JS16, p. 10, JS17, p. 6.
[53] AI, p. 3 See also JS18, pp. 3–4.
[54] HRW, p. 3. See also JS18, pp. 3–4.
[55] JS10, p. 8.
[56] JS20, P.9. See also AI, pp. 3–4, CDHDF, p. 5.
[57] CEJIL, p. 3. See also: JS10, p. 9, JS17, p. 1, JS18, pp. 3–4, JS20, p. 10, AI, pp. 3–4, HRW, p2.
[58] JS18, p. 4.
[59] JS17, p. 2.
[60] CDHDF, p. 2.
[61] AHR, p. 2. See also AI, pp. 3–4.
[62] JS20, p. 5.
[63] JS10, pp. 6–8.
[64] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.17–148.18, 148.63–148.64, 148.92–14.96, 148.99–148.100, 148.103–148.109, 148.111–148.113, 148.137.
[65] JS18, p. 4.
[66] JS20, p. 4.
[67] AI, p. 3. See also: CEJIL, pp. 4–5; JS18, p. 4.
[68] JS17, p. 5.
[69] JS20, p. 3. See also JS21, p. 6.
[70] JS11, p. 4. See also: JS17, p. 8.
[71] JS20, p. 12 and AHR, p. 5.
[72] JS17, p. 5. See also: JS21, p. 1.
[73] AHR, p. 3 See also AI, pp. 3–4, JS18, P.6.
[74] JS20, p. 3. See also JS15, p. 2, JS17, p. 2.
[75] JS21, p. 5.
[76] JS20, p. 12.
[77] JS6, p. 2.
[78] JS12, p. 8.
[79] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.22, 148.115–148.136.
[80] JS8, p. 3.
[81] ADF International, pp. 1–2 and ECLJ, pp. 2–4.
[82] JS9, p. 11.
[83] CS, p. 6.
[84] JS21, p. 10.
[85] JS21, p. 2.
[86] JS17, p. 5. See also CEJIL, p. 5.
[87] ICTUR, pp. 1–4.
[88] AI, p. 5. See also: JS21, p. 5.
[89] APC, pp. 4–6.

[90] JS6, p. 3. See also JS15, p. 5; JS21, p. 6; CS, p. 1.
[91] JS9, p. 7; JS10, pp. 3–4; Taula Per Mexic, p. 4.
[92] JS18, p. 8.
[93] CDHDF, p. 1.
[94] RSF-RWB, pp. 1–3. See also JS21, p. 4.
[95] JS9, pp. 9–11. See also RSF-RWB, pp. 1–3; JS9, p. 10; OSJI, p. 1; JS10, pp. 10–11.
[96] JS9, p. 4. See also JS16, pp. 7–10; JS21, p. 7; AccessNow, p. 2; JS11, p. 7; AI, p. 6.
[97] JS9, p. 6. See also AI, p. 6; JS15, p. 4; JS21, p. 4; RSF-RWB, p. 2; CEJIL, p. 6; JS6, p. 3; JS9, p. 17; CS, p. 4.
[98] AI, p. 6.
[99] JS15, p. 4.
[100] JS21, p. 4.
[101] JS7, pp. 7–9. See also AI, p. 6; JS15, p. 4; JS21, p. 4; RSF-RWB, p. 2; CEJIL, p. 6; JS6, p. 3; JS9, p. 17; CS, p. 4.
[102] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.25, 148.84–148.89.
[103] CUvT, pp. 9–10.
[104] JS4, pp. 6–8. See also JS12, p. 6.
[105] JS4, p. 4.
[106] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, para. 148.114.
[107] APC, p. 3.
[108] AccessNow, p. 1.
[109] JS21, p. 3.
[110] JS21, p. 3.
[111] JS16, pp. 3–12.
[112] JS16, p. 13.
[113] Save the Children, p. 3 y JS12, p. 5.
[114] JS14, p. 7.
[115] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, para. 148.139.
[116] ICTUR, p. 6.
[117] JS4, p. 3.
[118] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, para. 148.149.
[119] CDHDF, p. 8.
[120] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.26; 148.140–148.152.
[121] JS23, p. 6.
[122] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.153–148.157.
[123] JS19, pp. 3–4.
[124] MEXFAM, p. 3.
[125] MEXFAM, pp. 3–5. See also JS7, pp. 10–11.
[126] JS7, pp. 10–11.
[127] ADF International, pp. 3–5.
[128] JS13, p. 6.
[129] JS13, p. 16.
[130] FICMX, pp. 4–11.
[131] TAG, p. 9.
[132] CDHDF, p. 7.
[133] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.36; 148.158–148.163.
[134] JS19, p. 11.
[135] JS4, p. 6.
[136] JS19, p. 7.
[137] JS4, p. 5.
[138] JS4, p. 5.
[139] JS3, p. 3.
[140] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.23–148.24; 148.40; 148.42–148.47; 148.66–148.80; 148.138–148.139.
[141] See A/HRC/25/7, para. 148.23 (Spain).
[142] JS7, p. 1.
[143] MEXFAM, p. 5.
[144] See A/HRC/25/7, para. 148.68 (Brazil).
[145] JS7, p. 4.
[146] JS4, pp. 10–11.
[147] See APC, pp. 2–3; AHR, p. 4; JS3, pp. 7–8; JS6, p. 4; JS7, pp. 3–5; JS17, p. 7.
[148] CDHDF, p. 1.
[149] JS10, pp. 15–16.

[150] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.37, 148.81–148.83, 148.110.
[151] JS3, p. 2 y Save the Children, p. 1. See also JS12, pp. 4–5; J17, p. 1; JS3, p. 2; Save the Children, p. 1.
[152] JS10, p. 15.
[153] GIEACPC, p. 1.
[154] GIEACPC, pp. 1–2 y Save the Children, p. 2.
[155] JS12, pp. 1–10.
[156] JS12, p. 9.
[157] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.27, 148.164–148.165.
[158] CDHDF, p. 3.
[159] JS4, p. 12.
[160] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.166–148.172.
[161] CS, p. 5.
[162] JS15, p. 6 y CS, p. 6. See also JS3, p. 9; JS18, p. 6.
[163] JS10, p. 12.
[164] CDHDF, p. 3.
[165] JS1, pp. 4–8.
[166] JS1, p. 9.
[167] CDHDF, p. 5.
[168] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/7, paras. 148.173–148.176.
[169] CUCSH, p. 2.
[170] JS17, p. 1.
[171] JS17, p. 1. See also JS5, pp. 7–8.
[172] CUCSH, pp. 1–4.
[173] CUSCH, p. 8.
[174] JS5, p. 6.
[175] JS5, pp. 10–11.
[176] JS14, pp. 10 11.
[177] JS5, p. 6.
[178] JS3, p. 6. See also JS5, pp. 7–8; Save the Children, p. 4.
[179] JS20, p. 2.
[180] JS17, p. 6.
[181] JS18, p. 9.
[182] Save the Children, p. 4.